

JPRS 78262

9 June 1981

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1142

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INTERNATIONAL

CHAIRMAN OF UZBEK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERVIEWED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Interview with I. Tohtakhojaeva, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on the occasion of the Fourth Conference of the society by SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Tashkent; date not specified. Material within slantlines in boldface.]

[Text] /The Fourth Conference of the Uzbekistan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries is now being held in Tashkent. The conference will discuss the report of society activities during the years 1974-1980 and sanction tasks assigned the society by resolutions of the 26th Party Congress, the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the congress, and documents of the 20th Congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party. Our reporter spoke with I. Tohtakhojaeva, chairman of the presidium of the society./

[Question] /What can be said about the activities of the society since the last conference?/

[Answer] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Socialism, Democracy and Human Rights" was recently published in London. It is stated in the book that "the role of the many social organizations has grown" recently in our country. This statement may be taken as praise of the work of the friendship societies that have actively participated in actualizing the Leninist foreign policy of our beloved party.

Our society has mobilized all its efforts during the period that is the subject of the report to develop further and strengthen the friendship of Uzbek society with foreign nations, through international cooperation, trust and cultural relations. As a result, the activities of the organizations controlled by the society have been considerably enhanced. Cooperation has been strengthened with other societies. Correspondingly, we have rendered effective aid to several organizations and offices in their development of the republic's international relations. We have, for example, in cooperation with the Foreign Broadcasting Service of Radio Tashkent, Intourist and the Civil Aviation Administration, produced the radio quiz show "What Do You Know About Uzbekistan?" for foreign listeners. We have organized 10-day festivals of the literatures of socialist

countries in cooperation with the state book trade organizations. Cultural-political centers have been brought into being for foreign tourists.

There are several subunits of Soviet friendship societies and associations in our republic. They successfully assist in bringing to life the Leninist ideals of friendship between the peoples. Representatives of all walks of life in Uzbekistan consider their participation in the work of such units as an honored duty. During the period covered by the report, juristic and medical sections, a youth commission, a Khorezm unit and a Tashkent city unit of the USSR-U.S. Friendship Society were formed. There are at present 34 subunits, sections and commissions and 800 administrative bodies functioning under them in the republic.

Establishment of practical relationships of friendship with factories of a given type in foreign countries is an important means for intensifying social functions. Proof of this is the socialist competition and exchange of experience between the Tashkent Cable Factory and the Evig Electrical Cable Factory in Budapest, between the UzSSR Oncological, Radiological and Rentgenological Scientific Research Institute and the Kluzhak Oncological Institute in Romania, and between the Tashkent Medical Institute and the Budapest Medical University, with the encouragement of visitor exchanges among them.

The activities of the Uzbekistan Friendship Society are colorful and varied. We now maintain regular relationships with 6,300 organizations and many individuals in 118 countries. Successful Soviet culture days were organized with Uzbek participation for the first time in capitalist countries such as Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Spain, the United States, France and the Federal Republic of Germany during the period of the report. Culture days for Finland, France and Spain were organized in the republic. Photo exhibitions entitled "Goal, Argentina" and "A Look at the Federal Republic of Germany" opened in Tashkent.

[Question] /What tasks have been assigned the Uzbekistan Friendship Society and its organizations?/

[Answer] When Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was in Delhi, he spoke before activists of the Society for Indian-Soviet Cultural Relations and made it clear, using that society as an example, that he assigned special importance to the activities of friendship societies at the present time. Indeed, these societies assist in developing feelings of brotherhood and friendship among the masses and through their activities strengthen the achievements of state and political representatives. Our task at this new stage of development lies in impressing upon foreign societies, deeply and sincerely, the real importance and meaningfulness of the Program for Strengthening Peace and Security reported on in the presentation of the party Central Committee of the 26th Party Congress. To intensify propagandizing achievements gained in the development of republic industry, agriculture, science, culture, education and living standards further, form and methods of the Uzbek Friendship Society must be continually evolved. The falsehoods of bourgeois propaganda against the solidarity of socialism, peace and international security must be made clear in an aggressive manner. We consider making available information on the world of socialism, the construction of communism in our nation, and the correctness of the Soviet way of life to the broad masses of foreign nations, using Uzbekistan as an example, to be our responsible and honorable obligation.

INTERNATIONAL

UZBEK NOVEL PRAISING ROLE OF HAFIZULLA AMIN IN AFGHAN REVOLUTION REVIEWED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 29 Mar 81 p 4

[Review by Achil Taghāev of book "Chodrāli ayal" [Curtailed Lady] by Mirmuhsin]

[Text] "An autumn yellow curtain hangs continually before the sun and hides it like a black cloud. The curtain hangs heavily on the iron gates of the prison. All the people, not just Mādinā, cannot help but notice that all Afghanistan is covered by the curtain."

This curtain is a symbol in the famous writer Mirmuhsin's novel "Chodrāli ayal." In the novel we are introduced to the period following the Sāvr revolution, to a world of palace coup, false nationalists, of greed and avarice in high places, of a working people without rights and intellectually impoverished. The novel provides a basis for understanding the major social conflicts. The restorationist feudal regime was unable to bring about any meaningful changes in the life of the nation or in the condition of the people. Political and social oppression fell upon the Afghan people like a black cloud. As dissatisfaction at the oppression grew among the people and among some leading intellectuals and army patriots a revolution reared its head in the eddy of political and social opposition.

The novel appeals to the reader with its well drawn images, descriptions and depictions of the life and customs of a foreign country and draws his active interest to plot. The teacher Zāynab goes to the department of education to find out his assignment and exits tearing his hair and scoffed at. Hābibulla, his honor offended, throws himself into the river and perishes. Other episodes further reveal the vileness of the existing society. The shriveled up old miser Ruhilla buys the young Mādinā on top of his other wives for a hundred pieces of gold. These are not cold facts and events that the writer was able to observe in Afghanistan but portraits given soul by the pen of the artist. If Hābibulla and Zāynāb embody the tragedy of the simple working people, Ruhilla depicts the wealth hungry, evil-intentioned exploitative society. Personal property enslaves the working people economically and spiritually and is a force binding their future. The portraits of Ruhilla, Zāynāb and Hābibulla witness the past of the Afghan people.

The worried peregrinations of the courageous mother Mādinā express the new weaknesses of that society. Mādinā, seeking the truth about the unjust arrest of her husband Muḥammad Aziz Sidqiy, attempts to petition the institutions of justice. The simple Afghan woman encounters bureaucracy, greed and avarice everywhere.

These political and social conditions in Afghanistan show the historical necessity of revolution in Afghan life. It must be realized that the creation of succinct images and concise portraits demanded great observational skills and quick powers of expression from the author. Mirmuhsin develops the dangers and crises that are turning points in the life and actions of his characters and expresses them in characteristic episodes and meaningful artistic detail. This can be seen especially in the examples of Sidqiy and other characters. Whereas Häbibulla is a harbinger of passive discontent at dishonesty and violence, his friend, the junior officer Muhämmäd Aziz Sidqiy understands the political essence of social oppression. As he expresses it: "Fists are to be met with fists." The consciousness of class revolution introduces Sidqiy to political struggle. In Sidqiy's personality we perceive the spirit of the national Afghan revolution.

This young officer, at the same time that he is loyal to the work of the people and to revolution, does not turn away from his faith in Islam. During the prison episode Sidqiy shows patience under torture and loyalty to the ideals of the revolution.

The bravery of the Afghan woman Mädinä, the main hero of the novel, at the very crisis of the revolution is commendable. This beautiful young woman suffers from the lack of freedom and lawlessness. As soon as she becomes free from Ruhilla's family she begins living with Aziz Sidqiy. However, it cannot last. Mädinä begins to harbor feelings of dissatisfaction at the social system under Sidqiy's influence and her feelings turn into action, aid to the revolution, as a result of dissatisfaction with the family head and the unjust murder of Sidqiy. Mädinä, living as a serving woman in the Ustaz family, bravely carries out an important revolutionary mission. Dressed as a milker she transmits a secret message given her by Ustaz and delivers it to the proper persons. Thereby, in addition to preventing the defeat of the revolution, she decisively aids its victory in her time. In a word, Mädinä has torn aside the black curtain symbolizing feudal oppression and standing in the way of freedom and happiness for the people and has seen the sun, revolution.

Mädinä is similar to characters in Soviet literature. Well-known to us are the courage of Pelageya Niïovna in Maxim Gor'kiy's "Ona" [The Mother] and of a number of other mothers that were brave in revolutionary struggle. The emergence of interest in class struggle and feelings of sympathy and solidarity for revolution among the simplest and most courageous portion of society, among women, among mothers, living in the eddy of narrow family interest is living proof that the ideals of revolution are being absorbed into the consciousness of broad layers of the people and have become a force capable of moving them to action. In a word, they have been lifted to their highest level.

The author, who went to Afghanistan as part of a Soviet delegation, has logically utilized the impressions gained during his journey and documentary evidence and information seen with his own eyes in drawing his characters. Such political and social change has taken place in Afghanistan that this may be considered a concise, originally drawn sketch of a great artistic canvas on this important theme.

REGIONAL

PUBLIC FEARS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY SOOTHED BY GEORGIAN WRITER

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Guram Pandzhikidze: "Man, Energy, and the Atom. The Atom in the Service of the People!"]

[Excerpts] Yes, all roads now lead to nuclear power plants!

Now let's see how Georgia stands with regard to the furor about energy.

Many--including, unfortunately, members of the technical intelligensia--believe that Georgia is among the wealthiest republics with regard to the generation of electricity. Unfortunately, and deplorably, quite the contrary is the case. Our republic is near the bottom in terms of electrification. In recent years, the GCP CC has taken decisive steps in this regard. Just a few days ago we celebrated the start of Inguri GES Unit No 5. Each unit has a capacity of 260,000 kw, but even this does not finally solve the energy problem.

We must state frankly that life itself has raised the question of building a nuclear power plant in Georgia. And, we might add, as soon as possible!

If we do not immediately come to terms with this problem and overcome our lag in the production of electricity, it will have an all-encompassing impact both on the republic's consumer services and on the future development of industry and agriculture.

Many people do not even want to think about nuclear power plants. For some reason, nuclear power frightens and alarms people who have not looked into the situation. At the same time, such people raise loud protests when, for example, there are interruptions in the supply of gasoline, hot water, and heating in Tbilisi.

Are there any grounds for these fears and alarms? The answer is unequivocal--none at all!

The fears are only "semantic."

People often say, What do we want with nuclear power when we have so many hydropower resources? In fact, however, our hydropower picture looks quite different. Even if we were able to build all of the economically feasible hydroelectric power plants by the end of the century--that is, in twenty years' time--in the year 2000 they would

provide only half of the republic's electricity needs at best.

To shed more light on the problem, let us look at a few figures. It is wrongly thought that figures are a dull and unemotional language. But if we look closely, we find that behind every figure there is a panorama of urgent and unsettling problems which easily convince us of the true emotional content of these figures.

Today, Georgia consumes 11 billion kw of electricity every year, yet much more is needed if we are not to become dependent on gas or other organic fuels brought into the republic from outside. Planning organs estimate that in the year 2000 the republic will need an absolute minimum of 50 to 60 billion kwh. Yet our hydropower resources will provide a maximum of only 25 billion.

We must also keep in mind that our hydroelectric plants generate the maximum power only during the high-water season--that is, in the spring time.

In the summer, autumn, and winter Georgia's hydroelectric plants supply the economy and the public with electricity only for three or four hours.

The operating conditions in the power plants built on Georgia's rivers fluctuate so much that placing all hopes on them is scientifically naive.

Indeed, all roads lead to nuclear power plants.

Earlier I mentioned "semantic" fears.

The fear of nuclear power plants can indeed be classified as a "semantic" fear.

Many industrial projects in Georgia have given rise to the same kind of "semantic" fears. It is thought that Georgia cannot supply big technical enterprises with enough cadres. A particular and rather large segment of the population thinks that Georgia should remain a land of resorts, tourism, light industry, and food production.

Do you recall when Georgian oil gave rise to the same kind of "semantic" fears?

People don't know that the whole Georgian oil industry requires only 6000 men. Yet the Gori Cotton combine already employs more than 6000 workers and weavers, and the Gelati Garment association employs even more.

Many are unaware that serving one tourist or vacationer requires an average of 1.5 workers (whether hotel, postal service, dining facilities, medical care, transport, and other personnel). If the republic were to host a million vacationers all at the same time, serving them would require 1.5 million persons.

Many small countries have already become nothing but nations of hotel personnel and waiters, and a list of examples would be a long one.

Once, an oil well blew up on the Kakheti Highway. The effects of the blast ruined crops on five hectares of land.

It was really a terrible sight.

Certain "grandstand patriots" immediately seized upon the incident. Hoping to sway naive people, one of them came out with the saying "Shah Abbas himself never visited upon Kakheti the kind of disaster that Georgian oil has."

"Speaking without thinking is the same as firing without aiming," said the great Cervantes. Indeed, firing without aiming often means shooting a friend instead of an enemy.

But what is the situation really? We said before that the oil well explosion completely ruined five hectares of crops. But we should add that the effects lasted only one year, and after that the five hectares went back into full production.

The would be patriot who coined the above slogan does not know that world-wide every year factory construction, erosion, and swamp formation take five to seven million square km of land permanently out of production and in our own republic the arable land area was reduced by 40 percent between 1950 and 1972.

In Akhmeta Rayon alone during that time the Alazani River turned 200 hectares into agriculturally useless land. That should be enough examples.

Some people cry "But nuclear power plants will raise the radiation level and the people will die!"

I am curious as to why such people do not demand that vehicle transport be banned. They should be well aware, after all, that 900 to 950 people die on our republic's highways every year, and five times as many are injured!

Take a good look at that figure: 900 to 950 persons!

Now let's see how "dangerous" nuclear power plants are to the population.

Let's start with the fact that the construction of nuclear plants does not threaten Georgia's valleys and villages with flooding.

Nor do they threaten the Black Sea coast with erosion. Recall how much trouble we have had in the Pitsunda area.

We should also keep in mind that nuclear energy is very clean. Nuclear plants do not pollute the environment in the slightest, while the coefficient of "environmental heat pollution" by oil-fired and coal-fired plants is very high. Moreover, they are being operated with almost no control.

Here's a graphic example. New York is supplied with electricity by the Edison Company. Officials of the company decided to immediately convert the generation of power for New York totally to nuclear, because organic fuel-fired plants had contaminated the environment badly. In the United States generally there are strict

laws governing the use of organic fuels to generate electricity. If the fuel contains more than one percent sulfur, using it to fire power plants is strictly prohibited.

And we have said nothing about the capacity, stability, and versatility of nuclear plants. For example, one average nuclear power plant can supply hot industrial water to a relatively large city or community. Such things already exist in a number of Russia's cities.

So what are we afraid of?

The fear of nuclear power plants is based on the explosion of the atomic bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and on the nuclear radiation that afflicted human beings with horrible diseases for decades.

In short, some people believe that, in the first place, nuclear power plant emissions will raise radiation levels over a wide area and inflict incurable diseases on the population.

Secondly, they fear that an earthquake or some technical malfunction can cause the nuclear power plant to explode. They think that such an explosion would be equivalent to an average-sized atomic bomb.

How realistic are either of these fears?

Let's start with the first one. Would radiation emissions around a nuclear power plant really be dangerous? Here is what Academician M. Stirikovich, honorary vice president of the Executive Committee of the World Energy Conference, has to say:

"These notions come about because people have no clear understanding of relatively simple events. The level of radiation around nuclear power plants differs hardly at all from natural background radiation, a background without which man would not be what he is. As a biological entity, man evolved under continuously active radiation conditions--the sun's radiation (which is not entirely absorbed by the atmosphere) and emissions from radioactive rocks in the earth's crust--that is, man has evolved under definite dosages of radiation, which are normal conditions of human existence.

"I can state firmly that nuclear power plants are the safest of all.

"To date there has not been a single death caused by nuclear plant emissions anywhere in the world. The chance of death from a nuclear power plant accident is 100 times less than death by lightning. The same can be said about the future, when nuclear energy will become even more widespread."

This, I think, puts the matter clearly and understandably. I should like to add that there hasn't even been a case of industrial injury in nuclear plants. This, despite the fact that even a chocolate factory is not free of injuries.

Now about the second danger: Is there a chance that an earthquake or a technological error might cause a nuclear plant to explode, especially an explosion equivalent to an atomic bomb?

Not at all!

Nuclear power plants use "low-grade fuel," and as Academician M. Stirkovich has put it, neither earthly nor divine powers could explode such material.

Academician V. Gomelauri has this to say: "We must state categorically that an atomic explosion in a power plant's thermal reactors is absolutely impossible. Even if anyone intended to do it, he couldn't."

Accidents, however, are not ruled out. There have been two such accidents, one in Yugoslavia and another in the United States. The accident in Yugoslavia took place during an experiment--I repeat, an experiment--and injured four scientists. The accident caused a sharp temporary rise in temperature.

A similar temperature rise in the United States accident did not injure anyone. The people in the vicinity received about as much "excess" radiation as, for example, airline passengers receive in a flight from Moscow to New York. Let us recall that at an elevation of 10 km the radiation is more intense than on the earth's surface.

We do not wish to give the impression that nuclear plants are completely harmless. The weakest link in nuclear plant operation involves atomic "wastes" which continue to emit radiation for a long time.

Neither is this, however, an insoluble problem. First of all, the amount of atomic "waste" is insignificant. Of this small amount, 90 percent consists of elements which in 30 years' time essentially lose all their radioactivity.

The remaining 10 percent is more dangerous. They remain radioactive for a much longer time. Radioactive wastes must be placed in hermetically-sealed containers (not an easy task) and buried in dry shafts or salt mines. Under present conditions, with nuclear power plants playing only a small part, waste disposal is not a difficult matter. But methods are already being worked out to launch radioactive wastes into outer space. This method will become essential once nuclear power plants account for one half or more of the world's energy output.

Specialists estimate that launching atomic wastes into outer space will increase the cost of nuclear energy only slightly.

In other words, the dog's bark may be worse than his bite.

In today's scientific-technical revolution, it is embarrassing for unfounded rumors and misinformation to feed our mentality and shape our views and positions. What we must do is shape correct public opinion concerning today's energy problems.

In countries which do not have their own industry, their own strong working class, their own engineering-technical personnel, their own experts and scientists, the people's intellectual vigor has declined because such nations have lost their original identity, they have lost their national self-consciousness and their cohesive force.

A nation's talent must split the tiniest atom, peer deeply into the mysteries of the microworld.

A nation's talent and energy must explore space and reach for the stars.

A nation's intellect, talent, and love of labor must serve to open new pages in science and create new works of art.

This cannot happen in countries which have transformed themselves into grand hotels and exhausted all of their national energy on them.

Life goes forward at an awesome rate of speed, and any nation which wishes to keep its place in this world cannot afford to fall behind.

Recall what Beethoven said:

"Whatever happens, go forward!"

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REGIONAL

NATIONAL ASPECTS OF UZBEK CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CRITICIZED

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 13 Mar 81 p 4

[Review by Āzimā Hāmraevā of book "Nekotorye voprosy teorii i praktiki razvitiya sotsialisticheskoy kul'tury" [Questions of the Theory and Practice of the Development of Socialist Culture] by S. Shermukhamedav, Izdatel'stvo Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 1980]

[Text] In the Basic Directions of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the "Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the Years 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990" generalization of the experience of revolutionary change efforts of the CPSU, international communism and the workers movement and definition of questions of dialectics, historical materialism and political economics and issues of scientific methodology based upon utilization of solutions to theoretical and practical tasks of the materialist dialectic are considered important areas to be attended to by the social sciences.

S. Shermukhamedav's book, "Questions of the Theory and Practice of the Development of Socialist Culture," which has just been published, deals with just these problems and can certainly be said to be a work rich in real theoretical and practical significance for the creation of the culture of a communist society.

Collected together in the book are a series of theoretical essays by the author that were published over a period of years in various national and regional publications on the nature and development of socialist culture and social functions.

The first part of the book discusses the nature of the concept of culture, social obligation and the general laws of cultural development in accordance with Marxist-Leninist concepts and analyzes, scientifically and philosophically, V.I. Lenin's ideas on the international significance of socialist culture.

As is well known the founders of Marxism-Leninism viewed culture as a social achievement and pointed out the absolute correctness of regarding the laws of cultural development and any cultural change as arising, first and foremost, out of the social and economic system. Essays in the collection such as "The October Socialist Revolution and the Development of the Socialist Culture of the Uzbek People," "Development of the Internationalist Foundations of the Culture of the

Peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and their Assimilation to the Culture of the Russians and Other Peoples of the USSR" and "On the Development of National Culture" are positive examples of scientific analysis of concrete problems of such general methodological principles of Marxist-Leninist theory. Thus the author has analyzed peculiarities of the emergence and development of socialist culture in Central Asia, Uzbekistan in particular, relations of Central Asian peoples with the cultures of other peoples, the Russians in particular, and mutual assimilation and has devoted special attention, first and foremost, to the development of a socialist economy and socialist production relationships in Central Asia and in Uzbekistan. He scientifically develops the ideas of the founders of Marxism-Leninism on socialist production methods as the firm basis of socialist cultural development. The author also convincingly sets forth definite and interconnected scientific views on the form and essence of socialist culture and the dialectic of form and essence. The author supports his views and thoughts on the organic connection between the evolution of Uzbek culture and the development of a socialist economy, science and technology with cogent facts on culture in material and cultural terms.

A basic characteristic of socialist culture is that it gradually develops a general and internationalistic universal essence with regard to the cultures of various peoples. A large portion of the book is devoted to the examination of this problem from many sides and it scientifically analyzes, from a Marxian standpoint, the peculiarities of the dialectic of national form and internationalist and socialist content in the culture of a developed socialist society and the laws of cultural development in a developed socialist society.

Certain factors are acknowledged in the book as bringing about the development of internationalist foundations in the culture of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and likewise assimilation of the culture of other peoples. These are: that peoples regarding a socialist society as suited to themselves have brought into being common elements in terms of economic and political-intellectual inclinations and views and in interests; that Marxism-Leninism has become the only worldview for all these peoples and nationalities; that the communist party, as the single political party, has come to express the interests and will of the people; that the Leninist nationalities policy is being put into effect without interruption; that the population of our nation is multi-ethnic; that through studying, working and living together mutual relations between the cultures of the nationalities and mutual assimilation to one another are being enhanced; that the Russian language, as a second mother tongue of practically all USSR nationalities, has played a major role in the mutual assimilation of the cultures of the various nationalities; that there are such things as mutual cultural connections between the union republics, exchange of cadres, organization of art and literature weeks and theoretical and scientific meetings and conferences promotes the assimilation of these cultures; that scientific and technological progress, transportation, communications, radio, television and the press make possible acquaintance with the cultures of the various nationalities and positively influence their assimilation; that the construction of communism, as the single goal of all socialist nationalities and peoples of the USSR, is a great force promoting the assimilation of national cultures.

These factors serve to consolidate the internationalist foundation of the cultures of the peoples of the multi-ethnic USSR. All of these factors are supported in the book with information on material and intellectual culture.

The author has studied the objective laws of social development and the formation of a communist, universal culture as a long-continued, complicated process. He has achieved definite successes in scientific analysis of the development of communist culture.

Another theoretical value of the work is that the author, in his study of complicated, still not completely resolved problems, provides proofs for other Soviet investigators and scientific critics. In the section of the book entitled "The Development of National Cultures" the views of one-sided scholars on the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the various peoples are properly criticized and it is demonstrated that there is a dialectical process in the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures.

The dialectic between nationalism and internationalism in national cultures is seen in national patriotism and internationalism. When the conceptual essences of nationalism and internationalism are determined in a culture the scientific meaning of these categories has been properly defined.

The author faithfully confirms, in particular, the gradual development of universal, universal-historical essences in a developed socialist society. The fundamental clarification of the mutual connections between nationalism and internationalism is an expression in the culture of objective laws of social development.

A gradual drawing together of nationalism and internationalism is a necessary precondition for the development of the culture of the Soviet peoples as a new form of unity for the various nationalities and peoples and individuals within a developed socialist society.

The book, in addition to its scientific importance in terms of the problems discussed and analyzed, also has a major educational significance. Essays such as "Internationalist Education-an Important Factor in Communist Construction" and "Party Control and Artistic Freedom" are written in terms of this. Education of the new man, in particular, education of the broad working masses, is not an isolated process taking place on an individual basis. Communist education is analyzed as something organized by the party and the government that has come into being over time on the basis of specific facts. The views of the author on "forming the new man and on more than one way of educating the new man" and his thesis on the connection of internationalist education with the revolutionary process are very interesting.

The essays of the collection show that S. Shernukhamedav is very knowledgeable on the problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and that the important theoretical enigmas connected with them have been scientifically investigated as organically connected with the real needs of the day and the basic directions of social and political life.

There are repetitions in the books and errors in some parts. However, these deficiencies do not decrease the overall value of the work. The book serves as a new, clear proof of the methodology of the Marxist Leninist doctrine.

REGIONAL

UZBEKS DISCUSS WAYS OF SAFE-GUARDING REPUBLIC'S ENERGY RESOURCES

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by V. Männanav, head of the General Control Division of the UzSSR State Attorney's Office and distinguished republic jurist: "Conserving Energy Resources"]

[Text] Careful preservation and conservation of state property is an important obligation for each office, department and factory manager. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU pointed out at the XXVI Party Congress: The major 11th Five-Year-Plan goal of "wisely exploiting production potential and of conserving resources of every kind in all possible ways" is an important prerequisite for achieving the enrichment of the Soviet people. The republic State Attorney's Office reviews the manner in which energy resources are conserved. Results of its oversight have shown that many ministries, departments and factory managers have taken measures against the waste of thermal and electrical energy, fuel and fuel oil.

However, conditions are not the same everywhere. At some places waste of oil products, gas and electrical and thermal energy is allowed to take place. In many cases noncompliance with technological regulations, unsatisfactory storage and record keeping and likewise improper organization of freighting have resulted in fuel loss.

Some departments and economic enterprise managers have not exercised proper supervision over the careful utilization of thermal energy resources. Attention has not been paid to the problem of utilization of energy reserves when branch inspections and reviews are carried out.

Only 2 of the 43 inspections carried out in recent years by the inspection apparatus of Glavredazirsovkhozstroy subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Reclamation and Water Resources, for example, were devoted to this problem. Sometimes nothing has been done against persons acting arbitrarily in use of fuel and lubricating materials. Nor have they been forced to make restitution.

A review carried out by the central administration of the motor transport factories of the Irmontazhstroy Trust revealed cases where fuel and lubricating materials were illegally issued for nonoperating vehicles. In this manner some 4000 liters of fuel vanished. Nothing was done toward restitution of the loss. Such cases were also discovered in the republic motor transport ministry system.

Some organizations in the Qaraqalpaghistan ASSR and in the oblasts of Bukhara, Jizzakh, Qashqadarya, Khorezm, Andijan and in the city of Tashkent also allowed waste.

The rayon attorney's office of Amudarya Rayon of Qarāqalpaghistan ASSR investigated a complaint against K. Boltābaev, chief accountant of the rayon communal enterprise section, that he had taken advantage of his office to expropriate 12,000 liters of fuel. He has been brought to trial because of the investigation. The state attorney of Qarākol Rayon of Bukhara Oblast has brought criminal charges against R. Ādishevā, a cashier of the Bukhara Fuel Base. She altered her books each month with regard to the amount of fuel coupons received and expropriated nearly 3,000 rubles in purchase coupons. The court convicted Ādishevā and forced her to make restitution.

The Khavas Transport Attorney of Syrdarya oblast is now investigating missing fuel at a tank at the Khavas Station. There were 47,000 liters in the tank valued in 13,000 rubles in state costs.

A review by the Tashkent City Attorney of the Sredazniigaz Research and Testing Institute has discovered that the vice-director of the institute, Ā. Ēgamberdiev, used his office in an illegal manner to obtain fuel for his own vehicle at cost to the institute between July 1978 and August 1980.

Kh. Bayjanav, head of the Fuel and Lubricating Materials Depot of the M. Dādājanav imeni Sovkhoz in Dostlik rayon of Jizzakh Oblast, also took liberties and made possible an expropriation of more than 2,000 liters of gas by supplying regular fuel to foreign cars.

As a result of waste in the 18th Motor Base under the Agrarian Industry Combine subordinate to the Uzstroytrans more than 16,500 kilowatt hours of excess electricity were consumed during just the first half of last year alone. As a result the factory paid a fine of nearly 3,000 rubles to the Uzenergosbit Branch Electrical Factory. According to the rayon attorney F. Khojāev of Bukhara city the managers of the motor transport enterprise in question paid the fine.

The errors of V. Ā. Enn, chief energetics specialist of the Chirchiksel'mash Factory resulted in an over-consumption of 159 cubic meters of natural gas. As a result a 6,000 ruble fine was paid to the Tashoblgaz Administration. Because of the lack of an automatic temperature governing system in the Andijan Machinery Union Factory a certain amount of electric energy waste resulted.

Also a cause of wastage in the use of energy resources is lack of responsibility on the part of control organs.

When the State Inspection Commission for Control over the Conservation and Utilization of USSR State Supplied Oil, Fuel and Energy Resources (head, Comrade P.F. Tsoy) determined that equipment was deficient in standards of operation at the factories nothing was done to get rid of the defective equipment. Although recommendations on careful use of energy resources were made to managers of enterprises they remained on paper. The situation arose because no real effort was made to see that they were carried out.

A review carried out at the Tashkent Fuel and Lubrication Combine last June revealed that certain portions of the joints of thermal energy lines were breaking. The inspectors provided directions on what was to be done to find and eliminate

the problems. However, the inspectors have never received a reply of any sort on the matter. In spite of this the inspectors paid no heed to the matter. A review carried out by the republic attorney's office last October discovered that the directions had not been carried out. Disciplinary measures have been taken against the chief energetics specialist, V. Bogoyavlenskiy, and chief mechanic A. Qasimov.

Managers of some factories, instead of putting an end to existing waste, have confined their efforts to nominal answers to inspection organs.

During April of last year it was discovered that steam and compressed air were being wasted and electric lights left on at the Tashkent Furniture Production Unit and that there was a lack of fuel and electrical energy conservation measuring tools in all the factories of the unit. Directions were given to the director of the unit for quick elimination of the lack. But the managers of the unit, instead of eliminating the deficiencies, did no more than announce to the state inspectors that measuring equipment would be installed by the second quarter of 1983 and that waste of steam and compressed air would be eliminated by the third quarter of that year.

Workers at the State Oil Inspectorate have also not been fulfilling their tasks completely. Workers of this inspection department have been witnesses to crude violations of law and have done nothing to prevent them.

It must not be forgotten that state property belongs to everyone. It is the sacred duty of each Soviet citizen to conserve it properly and prevent waste.

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CSO: 1810/089

REGIONAL

NEW 'MOTHER LANGUAGE' RUBRIC LAUNCHED BY GEORGIAN NEWSPAPER

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 28 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Zurab Chumburidze under rubric "O Mother Language!": "The Foundation Stone of Writing"]

[Excerpts] The rubric "O Mother Language!", which is hereby offered to readers by KOMUNISTI just before the opening of the Ninth Georgian Writer's Congress will to some extent foster implementation of the GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers decrees concerning further development of the Georgian language, the Leninist course of action which the Soviet state is following for the sake of the further progress and flourishing of the cultures of the various nationalities.

Under this rubric, KOMUNISTI will periodically print materials dealing with Georgian language purity, orthography, and style. Naturally, the rubric will be conducted in the spirit of the GCP CC's well-known decrees concerning matters of science and cultural development.

This department will print articles by well-known writers and scientists, and it will elucidate the fruitful work being done by the GSSR Council of Ministers Permanent Commission for Setting the Norms of the Georgian Language. It was at one of the Commission's meetings that the idea was expressed of introducing such a rubric in KOMUNISTI. It also reflects the wishes of the readers. The editors, in turn, request that readers--specialists in particular--take part in this national and social matter and send us their letters, suggestions, and remarks concerning the Georgian language.

Among the world's living languages, Georgian is one of the oldest. It is a strong and flexible, rich and well-developed language. Of course, our language did not acquire these virtues overnight. They are the result of the Georgian people's centuries-long linguistic creativity, the intellectual efforts of hundreds of generations, of constant concern and endeavor. But such concern has never been so well-organized and large in scope as it is today, during the Soviet era, when the state is spending huge sums on the people's education and cultural progress, when illiteracy no longer exists among us, when dozens of Georgian newspapers, journals,

and books are published every day in printings of dozens and hundreds, when there is a radio and television set in every home.

All of this accelerates the development of the language and testifies to its vital strength, but at the same time it requires special attention and concern, so that the wellsprings of the language will not be muddied and its dignity besmirched.

"Language is the tool of thought," Marxism teaches us. This tool serves all society, but for the writer and the literatus, it is also the only tool of creative endeavor. Such a unique tool requires all the more care and consideration. As Maksim Gor'kij said, "The struggle for language purity, accuracy of thought and precision is the struggle for a weapon of culture. The sharper this weapon is, the more accurately it is directed, the more invincible it will be."

Who should be most concerned for the further progress and strengthening of the native language, its vitality and viability, the protection of its values, fixing of the norms of the literary language, and language purity, if not the literatus, especially writers?

Writers have always stood watch over Georgian speech, stinting neither attention nor concern. Quite apart from our distant ancestors, let us recall those eminent figures of the recent past whom we ourselves knew, let us recall the dedicated concern for the Georgian language shown by Mikheil Dzhevakhishvili, Geronti Kikodze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Giorgi Leonidze, Levan Gotua, Giorgi Chatberashvili, and others. Along with their highly artistic and linguistically refined works, they also spoke out publicly, wrote articles, and made practical efforts to foster the progress and success of the Georgian language.

This renowned generation of champions of the Georgian word has now departed, and new ones have appeared. Naturally, this new generation also includes brilliant masters of the Georgian word, who are perfectly fluent in the magic of the language and are enriching our literary language with new colors.

All of this is a source of rejoicing and pride, but it would be much better if these distinguished writers of ours would not confine themselves to purely creative work and would take more active part in the settling of practical issues and theoretical debate concerning the literary language.

Generally speaking, concern for the language has slackened somewhat in recent times, and the examination of troublesome language problems has become a rare event in our press and in oral debates. In analyzing the artistic merits of written works, critics fail to deal with the language itself, or confine it to one or two generalizations, and even in these generalizations, they sometimes have high praise for blatantly poor language.

When books contain such mistakes and then are enthusiastically praised, it would appear that things are not going very well with us.

Such mistakes are a graphic reflection of a lack of attention and concern for the language, or else simple ignorance, and they strike the reader immediately. But for this reason, they do not pose any special danger to the literary language. More difficult to spot and at the same time more characteristic of today's literary

Georgian, on the one hand, are such things as twisted syntactic constructions, artificial forms, and a fascination for archaisms and dialectisms, and on the other hand, lowering of the literary language to the level of ordinary "kitchen" speech and neglect of esthetic vitality and expressiveness, also the imposition of foreign words and diction.

If a particular work is to rise above folklore and become a broader literary event, linguistically it must also rise above dialect in order to become clearer and more easily understandable to the broad reading public, especially in cases where the dialect is far removed from the literary language.

In some works, Mingrelian and Svan vocabulary and phraseology are used to excess. Recently, TSISKARI published a short story dealing with the history of Svaneti. Within the space of 15 pages, the author used more than 40 Svan words and about 20 Svan expressions. Most of them had nothing to do with the reality of daily life, nor were they essential for the sake of language color. An excess of such material, we believe, has an adverse effect on the work's artistic quality.

Equally undeserving of approval are certain lexical innovations which are used in place of forms which are long established in a language.

At the same time, there is sometimes a lack of effort to create and adopt new words when that is essential--namely, in searching for Georgian equivalents of foreign terms. Of course, some foreign words can be introduced into the language untranslated, but uncontrolled and unrestricted use of them is intolerable.

Some people even substitute foreign terms for established Georgian words and are proud of it; for example we frequently hear 'tennis' instead of Georgian 'chogburti,' and 'basketbol' instead of Georgian 'kalatburti.'

The question is, what for? Unfortunately, we sometimes encounter advocates of such "innovations" in Georgian writing, innovations which open the door for such words to enter the literary language. But such writers are failing to consider the possible undesirable consequences.

A foreign word may have every right to exist as a special term, but the the excessive use of such terms in the literary language is not desirable.

On the basis of the foregoing, we must conclude that there are still many troublesome issues to be resolved in the Georgian literary language, and Georgian writers must play an active role in settling them.

Concern for the language also has another, no less crucial and critical aspect, namely protection of the rights of the language, fixing of the norms of the literary language, ensuring that these norms are established in enterprises and institutions, organizations, and in society. Much remains to be done in this regard as well.

Publication of the one-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language" and "Orthographic Dictionary" is long overdue, also the publication of Russian-Georgian and Georgian-Russian dictionaries.

There are no objective reasons justifying the fact that our little ones have yet to receive a movable, Georgian alphabet.

And what justification can there be for the fact that every year the Georgian calendar comes out late.

Another matter to be resolved is the size of Georgian book printings. The works of the Georgian classical writers, which are in high demand, ought to be published in much larger printings than translated literature.

More attention needs to be paid to the matter of Georgian typefaces. We do not have enough variety, and very little is being done to correct the situation.

The Communications Ministry ought to get around finally to the matter of providing for the transmission of telegrams in the Georgian alphabet, also the publication of telephone directories in Georgian.

More attention must be paid to the printing of Georgian-language notebooks and business papers, also more and better-quality greeting cards in Georgian.

Our motion picture studio and television studio must pay more attention to the matter of dubbing children's cartoons and other programs in Georgian.

The Motion Picture Service Administration ought to be more concerned for translating movie titles and advertising posters in Georgian.

In short, there is a great deal to be done, and no one has the right to avoid the tasks.

Let us take care of our mother language, our faithful tool, the most precious possession which our ancestors have bequeathed to us. And we are also obliged to pass it on in the same manner to future generations.

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CSO: 1813/048

REGIONAL

RAYON ROUNDTABLE ON FARM MANAGEMENT, PLANNING PROBLEMS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Article by V. Lysenko and A. Pyatunin, special correspondents: "The Rayon Unit of the Economy"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] During the last few years great changes have occurred in the rural areas. It is difficult to imagine village life now without such phenomena as specialization, concentration, and inter-kolkhoz cooperation. This is certainly the main-line path, and it has already yielded substantial results. New forms of labor organization and administration have been introduced and implemented. Various types of trusts, associations, complexes, and firms have been created and continue to be created.

In publishing the series of articles by the writer Ivan Vasil'yev entitled "Problems of a Rural Rayon" and other materials, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA touched upon a number of important questions regarding the activities of these organizations. Now the newspaper proposes to look into the entire complex of a rayon unit's problems. How does the administrative structure which has taken shape here facilitate the implementation of one of the most important tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress--to more fully satisfy the needs of the population for high-quality and diverse food products? How effectively does it facilitate the further growth of production from the fields and farms, the rational utilization of land, material-technical and human resources, as well as the discovery of deep reserves in the rural economy? How is the social development of the village proceeding under this system? Are its cultural standards and daily life improving? How are the moral foundations of a man being formed--a man who is master of the land, a well-motivated, highly aware worker showing initiative?

Why is it a matter precisely of the rayon? Within the framework of this administrative unit a direct connection is made between the management organs and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses; here are the sources of the fundamental economic and social problems. And another thing is without a doubt: the rayon unit of the economy to a large extent determines and will determine, in the final analysis, the results of carrying out the foodstuff program, the plans outlined by the Party for developing the agro-industrial complex on the scale of an oblast, a republic, or the entire country. "It has already been emphasized on more than one occasion," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "that in managing agriculture we accord great importance to the rayon unit.... And our task in the future is to further perfect this unit, to improve its activity."

This was the beginning of a very frank "roundtable" discussion, sponsored by SO-VETSKAYA ROSSIYA in the Novousmanskii Rayon of Voronezhskaya Oblast; it was attended by Party and Soviet workers, farm managers and specialists, representatives of oblast organizations and departments, as well as scientists?

But where is the standard organism?

Imagine a rayon. It contains 25 farms. Of these 21 are directly subordinate not to rayon but to oblast, republic, or All-Union ministries and departments. Just about everyone has been assigned to the Novousmanskii lands! The Ovoshcheprom, Plodoprom, Svinoprom, and Ptitseprom oblast trusts.... Besides such "proms," there are two experimental-production farms, subordinate to scientific institutions, a horsebreeding farm subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and a sovkhos raising medicinal crops, which is directly accountable to the Main Pharmaceutical Administration of the republic's Ministry of Health. Only four kolkhozes have remained subordinate to the rayon organizations.

In this rayon, which is typical for the republic, a situation has arisen whereby essentially all power has been transferred "above"; almost nothing is administered in the locality. Difficulties have been created....

"I would put it more strongly: very great difficulties!" said the first secretary of the Novousmanskii Party Raykom and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, A.I. Treskovskii, at the "roundtable." "The Party has assigned us the task of utilizing all possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production. And we are trying to do this. During the five-year plan just past this rayon over-fulfilled the plans for selling the state livestock-raising products, sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables. The average annual volume of gross output increased by five million rubles in comparison with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. But we also see the following: the rayon still has considerable reserves for increasing the productivity of its fields and farms. However, under the conditions of departmental disconnectedness, whereby the standard system of managing the rural economy has been disrupted, many of these reserves are not being utilized. This is why the rayon is confronted with the following extremely important problem: what should be the nature of an agro-complex? How should the interests of the rayon be connected with the interests of the trusts, which frequently do not want to know anything except their own sector?"

The first secretary of the Party Raykom and others adduced many facts testifying to the abnormality of the mutual relations which have taken shape among the organizations which are called upon to engage in a single common cause, and on one area of land. Let's take planning. Even in its first stage distortions, lack of coordination, and misunderstandings began to occur. The narrow trust paths far from always came out onto the general main line.

"During the next few years the rayon should sharply increase its meat production," said the chief of the rayon agricultural administration, M.I. Ledenev. "And we can fatten up seven or eight thousand bull-calves annually. But the specialized, trust-type farms must not be left on the sidelines. Because, of course, specialization cannot be one-sided.

"Of course, it is impossible, as they say, to underscore with one stroke of the pen everything good which the trust-type farms have accomplished during the recent period. Suffice it to say, for example, that during the last five-year plan the sales of fruits and potatoes increased by a factor of 1.5 and those of vegetables by a factor of 2.5, and considerable merit for this is deserved by the Plodopron and Ovoshcheprom Trusts.

"That is understandable: specialization requires that attention be concentrated on a certain definite form of production. But if herein the farms do not completely utilize all the potentials for a full yield from the land, nor equipment, nor other means of production, how can we be reconciled with this? Distortions in specialization also occur sometimes because planning is carried out without the rayon's participation."

"Our rayon now has to introduce a stepped-up plan with regard to milk production," continued the chairman of the rayispolkom, V.I. Sherstyukov. "The trust managers, with a persistence worthy of a better application began to demonstrate that they could participate in carrying this out on a minimal basis. But if planning were to be carried out by the rayon organs, we would see who has the genuine reserves.

"The following could be said: no one has deprived the rayon organs of their rights in planning and administration. But the trouble is that they cannot utilize them.

"Yes, this is not such a simple matter," confirmed V.I. Sherstyukov. "We planned ahead for the first year of the five-year plan which has just begun an increase in meat production of 510 tons. Of these 504 tons should be provided by the kolkhoses. Again the trust-type farms have remained on the sidelines. The rayispolkom sounded the alarm. I went to the oblast planning office, and I spent a whole five hours there; I tried to convince them, and I begged them to think about our proposals, but I didn't get anywhere. I had to go to see the chairman of the oblispolkom, and it was only with his help that I succeeded in making an adjustment to the plan which had been 'sent down from above.'"

The participants in the "roundtable" discussion also touched upon other aspects of the existing practice of planning, which makes a detour around the rayon unit. As is known, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Economic Stimulation of Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products" has granted wide powers and great freedom of action to the farms. However, the oblast planning organs have continued to shackle their initiative; they not only determine the volumes of procurement output but also regulate the structure of the sowing areas. What does this lead to?

The director of the Kirovskiy Sovkhoz, I.Ye. Vyalov cited the following instructive example. This year the oblast planning office through the Ovoshcheprom Trust imposed upon his farm such amounts of crop-sowing area as compelled him here to violate willy-nilly all the scientific principles of crop rotation.

Ignoring the rayon unit, along with departmental disconnectedness, also leads to such incidents in material and technical supplies to farms. The flow of new equipment into the rayon proceeds along many diverse channels, and there is no dispatcher who could regulate and direct it, taking into account the genuine

requirements of production.

The reason for this is the following: the farms belong to various trusts, while the rayon organs again do not have the possibility of taking into their own hands such an important matter as the distribution of equipment.

/And so, in the opinion of most of the participants in the "roundtable" discussion, the existing structure of production, together with the fractionated system of administering agriculture, have created a new situation in the rayon. We must give serious thought as to how to combine specialization with a unified, standard administration. No, no one considers that the new organizations--the associations, trusts, and firms--are not playing their own positive role. On the contrary, their role is a great one; they were engendered by objective circumstances and changes in conformity with principle. However, their activities should not be isolated. The emergence of an agro-industrial complex is not simply a formal change of signboards; it ought to lead to a correct, scientifically grounded planning of production and its material-technical supply, as well as to the growth of productivity in the fields and farms./

Farther and farther from the land

The economic life of a contemporary rural rayon is unthinkable without the competent, skilled direction of all sectors. Hence there has been an immeasurable increase in the role of the technical specialist and the production organizer. The specialist in a rayon unit has a double responsibility. His sphere includes not only one but several dozen farms. Depending on him, to a great extent, are the implementation of scientific recommendations, the support and dissemination of advanced experience, the thrust and effectiveness of the development of the rayon's economy.

But what, in fact, are the strength and authority of the rayon unit specialist today?

The director of the Svinoprom Trust, M.F. Sikerin, spoke up at the "roundtable." He spoke heatedly about the importance of technical direction of a sector, proving by examples that only under the conditions of specialization and concentration of production could engineers, animal technicians, and agronomists show themselves to full advantage. He asserted that sectorial direction from the trusts provides the greatest economic effect.

There is no dispute that a more profound specialization allows us to conduct matters on a high technical level, to sharply raise labor productivity, and to lower production costs. But try to imagine specialization, so to speak, in a pure form. Almost any specialized farm has ancillary branches. And this is understandable: they enable it to make better use of land, equipment, and labor resources. To artificially separate the agricultural workshop from the farm without causing damage to the business can only be done on paper. Life compels the farms which have become parts of trusts (including those in the Novouzenskiy Rayon) to engage not only in their own narrow specialty but also to produce other output extremely necessary for the people, to develop a fodder base, and to participate in various forms of inter-farm cooperation. The trouble is, however,

that all these satellite branches have been rendered the rights of stepchildren under the trusts. Hence, along with the scheduled branch which has been greatly improved from a technical point of view, there is often a primitive and cottage-industry level of quality in a neglected branch.

"Ideally speaking, all of us specialists in the rayon agricultural administration should be able to handle all these matters," thought the chief of the planning section of the rayispolkom agricultural production administration, M. M. Baranikova. We are close to the land, to the individual farms, and the kolkhoses. But try to look at it from our point of view. Our staffs of specialists are limited; they were intended only for the four kolkhoses which are under our jurisdiction. At times we cannot even get through to them--they are "buried" under papers. Accounts for the whole rayon are requested from us. Now we are preparing certificates, now answers to requests, now we are mechanically turning out numerous circulars and decisions and sending them out further. Last year more than a thousand outgoing and incoming documents passed through us specialists. How can we be expected to perform any profound analyses of matters on the farms or exert any influence on them!

"And it is not by chance, therefore, that many innovations which have originated on advanced kolkhoses and sovkhoses of this rayon are not registered for years even in the neighboring farms.

"And what kind of role should the specialists play in putting scientific developments into production? Here too it is impossible to say anything which would do honor to the rayon unit: at times its initiative and desires smash up against the blank trust wall of non-understanding."

/And so, the following alarming trend is revealed: the large army of rayon unit specialists, on whose training the state has not spared funds, is becoming farther and farther removed from the land, as well as from the vital problems of production. Under the conditions of departmental disconnectness the technologist-organiser, the conduit of scientific and technical progress in the rural areas, is gradually assuming the role of a sideline observer and an expeditor of the unending flow of papers. Do rural areas need such a specialist these days?/

Interests do not coincide

Up to now the discussion had concerned problems within the limits of agricultural production itself. But now it began to involve a whole bundle of connections with transport, construction, procurement, processing, and other enterprises and organizations. Therefore, the Basic Directions for the Country's Economic and Social Development has posed the task of "organising the administration of production, storage, processing, delivery, and sale of agricultural produce in such a way that the workers will be motivated to bring to the consumer high-quality produce."

Many participants in the "roundtable" meeting spoke of the exceptional importance of this task.

"Tractors have been kept away from the fields! Can any more awkward situation be imagined?" This is the paradox drawn attention to by the chief of the rayon agricultural administration, N. I. Ledenev. "Look at what happens. What does the

Sel'khoztekhnika Association engage in? It sells machinery and spare parts to farms and repairs equipment. But with what principal purpose? In order to have somewhat more accumulations and profits at the expense of the kolkhoses and sovkhoses. For example, they repair a tractor or a combine--take it apart down to the last little screw, even though it is not always necessary to do this. Why do they do this? In order to increase the volume of their work. I am not even mentioning quality. Sometimes they trundle a machine out of the workshop gate, and it stops right away. But they take the full amount of money from the farm! There is no great surprise here: Goskomsel'khoztekhnika is responsible for neither the effective utilization of the machine-tractor pool nor for the end result of all our work--the harvest. It is a matter of indifference to them how the machines operate in the field or on the farm, just as long as they receive the money from the farms. Their soul does not ache for anything else. This past autumn we left 13,000 hectares of autumn plowland unplowed. And one of the main reasons was the unreliability of the tractors in operation. For us it is a misfortune, for them--they couldn't care less.

It is not a simple question. A definite system for servicing agriculture is now being created. The very idea of the appearance of such a Sel'khoztekhnika has activated work on improving the quality of equipment repair and a penetration into the needs of production.

The task is to provide a close link between the farms and the service organizations so that there be a single cause. For the time being, there is no such link, and, meanwhile, the interests do not coincide.

Recently, as is known, a new organization named Sel'khozkhimiya detached itself from Sel'khoztekhnika. It was assigned an extremely important task--to increase the land's fertility. But, as the participants in the discussion noted, it is disturbing that it too immediately became isolated and set itself up on an autonomous basis. Everything has repeated itself. While still not firmly standing on its own two feet, the new organization is already less concerned with how to benefit the kolkhos or sovkhos fields as much as possible than how it can secure the most advantageous contract possible. The vehicles of Sel'khozkhimiya more and more frequently run along the asphalt routes with goods which are far from those specified for this organization.

Also operating in Novaya Usman' are all manner of other services, stations, and offices, an independent motor-transport enterprises, an inter-farm, mobile, mechanized column entitled Otmeshkolkhozstroy-ob'yedineniye, the Spetsmontazhobkolkhosstroy-ob'yedineniye, the Oblsel'stroy and Voronezhvodstroy mechanized columns....

During the course of the discussion of these "services" to agriculture an interesting remark was made by the manager of the Gosbank rayon office, I. V. Popov:

"These organizations have made considerable profits. And all from the same source--the kolkhos and sovkhos treasuries. It has turned out just as in the proverb: one with a plow and seven with spoons...."

And it is irritating that in such an obvious mess the rayon authorities have again proved incapable of showing themselves as they should. That same chief of

the rayon agricultural administration, that same deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, M. I. Ledenev, becomes powerless when it is necessary to resolve certain serious questions with his partners operating on the lands of the Novoussanskiy farms. We have already talked about Sel'khostekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya. There is still another large organization operating in this rayon--the Poliv firm. Those 8,000 hectares of irrigated fields which it services are indeed golden lands. Their destiny is far from being a matter of indifference to the rayon unit, and, of course, to the agricultural administration. And it would be good to motivate their interest in end results.

Things are even worse in the case of the builders. In principle, they are supposed to carry out all their work under the initiative and with the agreement of the rayon kolkhoz council. Its chairman, by the way, is that same Ledenev. But, in fact, the construction column is subordinate to the Oblmestkolkhoz-stroyob'yedineniye and its trust. And they carry out their own policies without taking into consideration the interests of the client, the producer of the output. As a result there is an increase on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes not of economical and lightweight cow barns and calf barns but of expensive, reinforced-concrete ones, where a place for a cow costs more than a well-laid-out city apartment. And it is very sad that the director of the rayon's kolkhoz council justifies himself as being a consultative person without any rights. No wonder that at the "round-table" he was called the "supernumery chairman."

Also just as dissociated and unmotivated for the time being, in bringing all produce to the consumer with a high level of quality are those organizations which procure, transport, store, and process it.

"The farms would be capable of getting much more from the planted areas and supplying buyers with cucumbers, tomatoes, fruits, and other gifts of the earth, if obstacles were not put in their way at every step," noted the chairman of the raypotrebsoyuz, N. T. Lomako. "At times there is not enough transport, and the processing base is weak. During 'peak-load' weeks trucks with fine, ripe tomatoes return unloaded. They are not accepted even hundreds of kilometers from the rayon. And then we import juice and canned vegetables from the Ukraine."

/And so, most of the diverse types of ancillary and service agricultural enterprises and organizations do not as yet form a unified rayon agro-industrial complex; they do not operate "in a single harness." They are not only disconnected and unregulated but also, as a rule, do not bear responsibility for the end results--to produce more high-quality produce necessary for people with less outlays and to deliver it to people's tables without losses./

Give some thought to human beings

Departmental disconnectness artificially dismembers the rayon's economic organism and does not allow its sectors to be balanced. Matters suffer at all stages of the foodstuff complex.

And now let's look at how all this is being reflected in the social development of the village, at whether the existing organizations and the production administration itself are facilitating the fuller satisfaction of people's needs. And finally, the most important thing: what moral qualities are we bringing out in people under such a system?

Two contradictory feelings are evoked by even a superficial view of the central building-complexes of the Krylovskiy Sovkhoz and the Banner of Communism Kolkhoz. If you just glance at the former, you see here a House of Culture, a House of Community Services, children's institutions, and high-quality houses, in short all the conveniences, while the latter produces a depressing feeling. Here you not only fail to see any decent cultural or community-service facilities, but you can also count the number of new apartment houses on the fingers of one hand.

"Our housing program has been a failure," admit the kolkhoz directors. "Because of this we cannot hold our people--we do not have enough machine operators."

"The essence of the matter is not in the subjective wish: to build or not to build." This was the thought about this contrast in appearance between the two villages which was uttered by the rayispolkom chairman, V.I. Sherstyukov. "The root of the problem lies deeper. The Krylovskiy belongs to the Plodoprom Trust, and it receives good profits. But the kolkhoz is a backward farm, and here we must think of how to strengthen its economy. Is it worth it in such cases to create association funds at the expense of deductions? Obviously, it is worth it."

Of course, it is fine that Plodoprom is concerned about its own people. Unfortunately, as was emphasized at the "roundtable," far from all trusts manifest such a concern. Despite the requests and proposals of the rayon organizations, most of these trusts did not include social, cultural, or community-service projects in their production-financial plans for the past five-year plan. It is clear that because of this the program for the rayon's social development as a whole was interrupted. The following is also clear: if association funds had been put at the disposal of the rayon unit, this would not have occurred.

"I would like to add one more thing," the rayplan chief, V.P. Semenov, interjected into the conversation. "The rural worker has a great many personal, everyday requirements. But we and the economic managers have been placed under such conditions that we cannot always satisfy them. I am not talking about petty trifles. Just recently the decree of the Party and government has been adopted concerning the development of personal, subsidiary farms. The rural inhabitant is supposed to maintain on his own plot a cow, a pig, and a sheep. And we well know that many wish to maintain these animals! But they need fodder. And the sovkhoz does not provide such fodder. And again this is not because the director doesn't want to, but because there is not enough fodder."

The rayplan chief had touched upon a vital and urgent problem for the rural inhabitant, a problem which must be solved with great difficulty in the rayon. No less acute is the problem of supplying the population with sufficient fuel.

Of course, people make complaints, but to whom should they address them? A person will not go to the oblast center in order to seek out a trust which is unknown to him. He goes to his own local authorities, to the agricultural administration, the rayispolkom, or the Party rayon. In one way or another these and many other problems must be solved within the rayon. Life itself makes corrections in previously thought-out instructions and schemes; it arranges everything, albeit with delays, in its own proper place. Is this not convincing proof of the fact that we must strengthen the rayon unit and increase its authority?

It is indicative that the "roundtable" discussion of economic problems constantly revolved around human beings, and it considered matters from the point of view of satisfying their material and spiritual needs. This is a very important aspect. But needs are also varied, and they must be formulated on the basis of our communist morality. The following question rightly arose: does the present-day structure of planning and administering agriculture facilitate the fostering in human beings of feelings of zealous management of the land, an awareness, and a lofty civic responsibility for the success of the common cause?

With bitterness many facts were adduced, testifying to unhealthy tendencies engendered directly by deficient administration. Their "viruses" have, unfortunately, penetrated into trust offices, into the offices of construction superintendants, and into the repair workshops of this same Sel'khoztekhnika.

N.N. Barannikova, for example, talked about this agitatedly.

/And so, we must give some thought to our main resource--human beings. We must not allow them to remain in a situation of shortages in production and economic ties in the village at the present time. Life demands that we provide more rights to the rayon administrative unit in solving questions of the social development of farms, as well as those of culture and community services. Many negative phenomena are manifested because of the fact that there is no unified striving toward the end results of production. Only under the conditions of a precise system of management can Party and Soviet organs, along with public organizations, utilize the new levers likewise for fostering a communist morality among people./

The scientists propose

As we have seen, the life of the rayon has placed many serious and acute problems on the agenda. The participants in the "roundtable" made a serious effort to tackle them.

Many people are now speaking about the material basis of the foodstuff program, the agro-industrial complex. This term has become widely disseminated. But the "roundtable" discussion has compelled us to think that this is an extremely serious question, requiring very careful development. There are plans for this in the Novosibirskiy Rayon....

Such quests have gone on for a long time already. Scientists have been included in them. From their learned point of view they have attempted to make a thorough analysis of the entire complex of production-economic relations and to find an optimum model for production organization and administration, beginning with planning.

"To introduce a taut but realistic plan into the farms is a task of exceptional responsibility," considers the sector chief of the Central Chernozem Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Economics, Labor, and Administration in Agriculture, V.G. Khaustov. "Instead of arbitrary, strong-willed planning, and there are quite a few examples of this, we propose a method which is new in principle, based on a multi-faceted consideration of all the objective potentials of a given farm--ranging from the quality of the land and the amount of production

funds to labor resources.

We have become acquainted with this method. There really is a great deal here which is interesting and useful. But it would be particularly effective in the hands of the rayon unit planners, whose role has now been essentially reduced to nothing. The "roundtable" participants agreed that this new development by the scientists could become a good methodological base for determining procurement volumes, for material and technical supply, and for working out precise criteria for organizing a socialist competition on a rayon-wide scale.

New forms of administration are also being sought in those rayons of the country which have a complex, multi-sectorial economic structure like that of Novaya Usman'. At the "roundtable" an analysis was made of the experience in the Talsinskiy Rayon of Latvia, the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon of Estonia, the Abashskiy Rayon of Georgia, and the Krymskiy Rayon of the Krasnodarskiy Kray. With different variations, depending on local conditions, rayon agro-industrial associations were created here, constructed in accordance with the territorial-sectorial principle. And would such experience not be suitable for adoption by the people of Novaya Usman'?

"We have attentively studied the results of all the experiments, and we consider that it would also be feasible to create in the Novousmanskii Rayon an agro-industrial association or complex with a unified administrative organ," declared the director of the Central Chernozem Branch of the VNIETUSK (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, Labor, and Administration), I. F. Khitskov.

To the honor of this institute's workers it must be said that they, in conjunction with the Voronezh Center of Rossel'khozNPTU [?] have already worked out measures for improving specialization, inter-farm cooperation, and administration of agricultural production under the conditions of an agro-industrial complex in the Novousmanskii Rayon. This document may become a specific program for action in the very near future.

"We had a business-like and useful discussion today," said the first secretary of the CPSU Raykom, A. I. Treskovskiy. He was referring to what is written in the Basic Directions: "Implement measures directed at overcoming departmental disconnectedness, and bring about a fuller combination of sectorial and territorial administration." Such a posing of the question vitally affects our rayon as well. Now we should already be thinking of how to put all this onto a practical track, to carry out in the best possible way the directive of our highest Party forum.

The "roundtable" also expressed other variants for solving problems, and it outlined different aspects of the proposed models. Herein far from simple questions were posed: how to find the optimum combination of the sectorial and territorial principles, and what kind of role will the trusts and inter-rayon production associations have within the new administrative structure?

/FROM THE EDITORS. The "roundtable" discussion which was begun in the Novousmanskii Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast concerning the problems of creating an agro-industrial complex raised an entire stratum of problems. They are so complex, and there are so many of them that the editors of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA propose that they be discussed openly in the pages of this newspaper. We hope that our readers,

as well as farm managers and specialists, Party and Soviet workers, and scientists will express their own opinions and make their own suggestions as to what the rayon unit of the economy should be.

2384

CSO: 1800/428

REGIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF UZBEK RED CRESCENT ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by K. Shārifbaevā, chairman of the Central Committee of the UzSSR Red Crescent Organization: "National Health is the Goal"]

[Text] The communist party and the Soviet government have been working unceasingly for the well-being of our people. The number of hospitals, dispensaries and emergency rooms continues to grow each year. Medical services to the population are being continually improved as Soviet medical science develops at a high rate.

The party and the government could hardly achieve their goals successfully without the participation of the Red Crescent Organization activists that closely assist them in social work and in providing health care in particular. Today administrative units of the organization have been founded in all factories, transport organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses, educational institutions, schools and other organizations of the republic. They number more than 16,500. Our society, which includes more than 6.5 million persons in its ranks, traditionally provides health care activists from its membership. Specially prepared activists oversee health care in various institutions. Community health worker-inspectors contribute substantially to hospital and epidemiological work in our republic. Their numbers increased greatly during the last five years.

Our activists actively participate in the protection of water, soil and the air and in hospital operations. We may note with pleasure that the scope of work performed by society workers as the closest assistant of doctors and the care offered continue to expand unceasingly. Our activists broadly participate in house calls, in inoculations against illness, disinfecting and x-ray examinations carried out among the people and in hospital training. The aid to organizations preventing infectious diseases is particularly important.

It is well understood that first aid to patients is of great importance. Red Crescent Organization members have received the necessary training to provide needed aid until the arrival of a physician in the event of an emergency. Medical aid stations organized in brigades, in sections, at milk products farms and field shelters have worked extremely well. It is sufficient to mention that first aid given by medical aid station activists at the Nāvaiāzat factory had an economic impact of 378,000 rubles during a two year period. Hospital groups and station activists trained in first aid skills at meetings and seminars have given quick and very fine aid in natural disasters, the Tashkent and Bukhara earthquakes in particular.

Looking in on military and labor retirees and the chronically ill is considered one of the most important tasks of Red Crescent Organization activists. Nurses are also doing good work in providing care approved by doctors to the newborn and in calling upon and caring for those chronically ill living alone. Many letters of gratitude have been received from patients on the humanitarianism of nurses such as T. Agarkavä of Qärshi, R. Sag'havä of Andijan and R. Stärikavä and T. Kochärbaevä of Tashkent. Another worthwhile activity carried out by the organization is aiding in educating Soviet citizens in a moral obligation, readiness to give blood unselfishly for the lives of others. Propaganda is broadly organized to gain blood donors. As a result the number of blood donors doubled during the last five years.

The soviet Union devotes great attention to the hygienic education of the young. More than 2.5 million members of the UzSSR Red Crescent Organization are students at schools, technical-professional establishments, technicums and higher educational institutions. Administrative units existing in educational institutions and other organizations make possible the successful accomplishment of the society's task of protecting the health of young people in school and encouraging them in good hygiene habits.

Success has been achieved in a great intensification of the mass agitation work of the Red Crescent Organization. During the 10th Five-Year Plan 1253 titles with a total circulation of 14 million were published in the republic. Just last year 410,000 lectures and talks were held. Forms such as the sending of health agitation vehicles to rural areas, peoples health universities and seminars, health enlightenment film festivals and health agitation brigades were widely utilized and continually developed in propaganda carried out on medicine and hygiene.

The UzSSR Red Crescent Organization receives 1.5 million rubles in membership dues each year. A portion of these dues is devoted to natural disaster, epidemics and aid to people in countries under the pressure of imperialist aggression. The Soviet Red Cross Organization continues to work for strengthening consideration and friendly relations between peoples and for international trust. Delegations from a number of foreign countries have been introduced to Uzbek Red Crescent Organization workers. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UzSSR has conferred its certificate of merit on the UzSSR Red Crescent Organization for great service in public health work and the organization has also received the certificate of merit of the Soviet Red Cross and the I.P. Rogov Medal.

The Soviet people, inspired by the resolutions of the historical XXVI Congress of our beloved party are working zealously to carry out the famous plans set forth by the party. All persons charged with the honorable task of maintaining the health of the workers, the members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Organizations in particular, are demonstrating their real concern. They also are eagerly continuing work in the area of further improvement of public health, increasing the labor activities of the creators of communism and of guaranteeing longevity.

11,433

CSO: 1810/088

REGIONAL

UZBEKS REPLACE TWICE-WEEKLY CULTURAL NEWSPAPER WITH NEW PUBLICATION

Editors Invite Readers

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Welcome To The New Weekly"]

[Text] Honored readers! Devotees of literature and the arts! Readers of OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI! [in boldface]

The CPSU Central Committee has, in accordance with the wishes and desires of the creative intellectuals of the republic and taking into consideration the relevant needs and resources, made the decision, at the request of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, to alter the name and likewise the appearance and tenor of OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI and to convert the publication into an eight-page weekly newspaper that will henceforth appear under the name OZBEKISTAN VA SAN"ATI. This major event in the cultural life of our republic has been received with gratitude as another shining example of Leninist concern in the area of enhancing further the literature and art of the people, the creative intelligentsia in particular.

The entire attention of the new publication will be devoted in essence to broad analysis of theoretical and practical problems of literature and art and the active creative processes of the republic. The new publication will call for active aid in continually propagandizing and fulfilling wise Leninist policies and teachings of the communist party regarding literature and the fine arts, for broad development of all genres of literature and fields of art and for diligent struggle for creative, party-oriented principles, superior creativity and honest concern for the people.

The weekly OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI begins publication in the hectic days following the glorious 26th CPSU Congress, in historic days that are full of future prospects and that mark a new age in every area of communist construction, our intellectual and spiritual life in particular. It is well-known that the 26th CPSU Congress highly rated the creative position of multi-national Soviet literature and art and workers in the always varied and rich spiritual life of Soviet society. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has stated that "it must be said that many famous works have appeared in all the republics.... Creative workers are achieving unquestioned heights in clearly depicting our contemporaries. The images they create excite us, cause discussion and give rise to thought, now and in the future."

These words, while giving rise to pride, also express both the need to devote great attention to works of literature and art and the need for a superior responsibility and spirit of creative endeavor to dominate. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has also pointed out the necessity for us to encourage civic enthusiasm, irreconcilability to failure, and active involvement with life's problems, and, at the same time, merciless struggle against such things as lack of idealism, apathy or class orientation in our creative work.

Great and noble tasks lie before us. Our marvelous contemporaries are fulfilling the great tasks specified by the party in communist construction. Their rich intellectual world and noble thoughts are the subject of our scholarly analysis. For this reason it is important for creators to create in a way closely connected to the life of the people, to carefully ripen their young talents and increase the organizational and artistic activities of creative organizations. These problems must always be at our papers' center of attention. Our party has pointed out that "the true party orientation and real concern for the people of our art means establishing common concerns with the people, sharing their sorrows and joys, resolving the problems of day-to-day life and humanitarian idealism and active participation in communist construction."

The Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, in addition to establishing the new paper, is, through specifying its goals and intellectual orientation, closely assisting and continually guiding it to become the creative comrade, friend, advisor and favorite publication of the republic's creators and devotees of literature and the arts. The editors hope that our many thousands of readers will not only assist us with their esteemed ideas and advice but with their active participation in the pages of the journal, fulfilling the tasks assigned them by the paper honorably and with the zeal and will-power of their best creative effort.

OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI will appear once a week. This is the first time such a publication has appeared in the UzSSR. Journalists have nicknamed the publication "The Weekly." We feel that in saying a sincere welcome to "The Weekly" on behalf of art-and-literature devotees and creators, we are expressing what is on the minds of many.

New Publication Announced

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 4 Apr 81 p 2

[Article]

[Text] The first issue of the weekly newspaper for the literature and arts readers of our republic called OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI has appeared. The CPSU Central Committee has, in accordance with the wishes and desires of the creative intellectuals of the republic and taking into consideration relevant needs and resources, made the decision, at the request of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, to alter the name and likewise the appearance and tenor of OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI and to convert the publication into an eight-page weekly newspaper that will appear henceforth under the name OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI.

This major event in the cultural life of the republic has been received with gratitude as another shining example of Leninist concern in the area of enhancing further the literature and art of the people, the creative intelligentsia in particular.

The creative plans of the new newspaper are reported on in the lead article "Welcome Weekly."

Sh.R. Rashidav, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party makes his contribution in an article entitled "In Step with the Party, In Step with the People." The article is devoted to Soviet literature days in Uzbekistan. V. Ozherov, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Administration discusses the outcome of this festival in an article entitled "The Heavy Step of a Hero."

In his sketch entitled "Ghiyduvan People" Uzbekistan people's writer Nazir Safarov sings of the self-sacrificing labors of the Engel Kolkhoz farmers led by socialist labor hero Sattar Jabbarav. All aspects of the cultural life of the Uzbekistan republic find expression in work of M. Qoshchanav, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and B. Nazarav, candidate in philosophy, as well as in the work of the writers and poets Pirimqul Qadirav, Yanghin Mirza, Otkir Hashimav, Turav Tola, Shukrulla and others.

The last page of the weekly is called "Rest Stop." There Said Ahmad, Muhammad Ali and Anvar Abidjan present humor and satire.

Major and notable tasks lie before the new weekly. The primary tasks of the editors of the weekly periodical will be to analyze in detail the rich spiritual world and wonderful values of our contemporaries. We hope that the newspaper will become the real comrade, friend, advisor and favorite publication of both the creators and the art-and-literature devotees of our republic.

11,433

CSO: 1810/093

REGIONAL

GUTTING CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES GEORGIAN WRITERS' CONGRESS

ჭიჭილი LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian 3 Apr 81 pp 5-8

[Grigol Abashidze's report to the Ninth Georgian Writers' Congress: "On the Path of Creative Upsurge"]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

Today Georgia's writers are gathered together for their Ninth Congress. We are standing on a height from which we can not only gaze upon the magnificent paths of shining victories that we have traversed but also look with hope to brilliant heights of the future. The writers' congress is always an important event in the life of the nation and the people, but today's congress is of unusual importance because of the particular conditions under which it is doing its work: it was only recently that the 26th CPSU Congress ended. CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's deeply meaningful report, and the decrees passed by the congress, have become a program of action for all the Soviet people and, naturally, writers are closely studying these historic documents, finding in them a source of profound contemplation and inspiration.

In his report, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev devoted considerable space to literature and art. In his customary warm-hearted manner he spoke of the pluses and minuses of our multinational Soviet literature and gave us many useful guidelines for resolving the tasks facing our writers.

The report commented on our own republic's outstanding achievements in the past five years.

The renowned leader of Georgia's communists, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, spoke to the congress about our republic's achievements and the Georgian people's contribution to the victories of the Land of the Soviets. His extremely businesslike and deeply impressive speech immediately became the focus of attention of delegates to the congress.

The attention paid to our republic was climaxed by the awarding of the title of Hero of Socialist labor to Comrade Shevardnadze. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev ended his heartfelt words which he addressed to the leader of Georgia's communists as he awarded him the party's and people's high honor in the Kremlin, as follows:

"Things are going well in Georgia, and it is gratifying to note that the Georgian Communist Party is rallying to accomplish new victories in the 11th 5-Year Plan."

This kind of appreciation for the Republic's achievements and our leader's efforts is truly gratifying, and a sense of pride fills every true patriot and sincere friend of Georgia.

The fact that things are really going well in Georgia was once more graphically demonstrated at the 26th GCP congress.

Comrade Shevardnadze's report unfolded before us a broad and magnificent picture of the Republic's achievements in all aspects of the economy and culture. Our unprecedented achievements on the construction, industrial, and agricultural front are nicely complimented by the widely acknowledged achievements of our national culture, science, literature, and art.

The high praise which Comrade Shevardnadze expressed from the speaker's stand at the 26th GCP Congress with regard to Georgian literary and artistic achievements in the past five years, as well as the broad appreciation and popularity accorded to the best examples of Georgian poetry and prose created in the past five years, attest to Georgian writers' unusual creative activity during the period under review. Five years is a short time for the creation of important literary works, but, it is gratifying to note, the 5-year period was a time in which numerous highly artistic works were written, works whose importance goes far beyond our everyday concerns and which, it appears, are destined to live a long time. This fact alone goes beyond the ordinary and is a most important feature of our literature.

In implementing the CPSU CC's decree concerning the work of the Tbilisi Party Committee, also other well-known decrees concerning our Republic, the Georgian CP CC did a great deal to overcome the shameful lag in industry, agriculture, and construction.

Lack of control, high-handedness, irresponsibility, and apathy along with corruption and money-grubbing, were outlawed. Strict exactingness and responsibility became the cornerstone of party work, and the interest and initiative of the Republic's renewed leadership enlisted the broad masses of the people in the struggle.

Faithful to the great and noble traditions of our classic Georgian writers, of course, our own writers could not stand aloof from the processes going on in the Republic. They were among the first to stand by the party and fight for pure communist morals and high morality. All active forces in Georgian writing to quote Maynakvskiy, declared themselves to be mobilized by the revolution and joined the front ranks of the struggle. This rallying of Georgian writers was of great importance not only for the sake of activating their efforts but also for the sake of the cause for which the Republic's renewed leadership was fighting so valiantly. This orientation of the Georgian writers' community was historically justified and derived from its great traditions, thus further enhancing its prestige and its influence on the reading masses.

Our leaders' personal interest and emphatic attention, as well as a variety of forms of incentive, impelled all the best Georgian writers to gravitate to the projects of the 5-year plan, to get into contact with the builders of Inguri GES and the Alazani Canal, to be in close touch with leading grape farmers and tea pickers, and to look even further -- to mix with the heroes of the Virgin Lands of Kazakhstan and the BAM (Beykal-Amur Mainline). Georgian writers hastened to get acquainted with the life and labor of construction workers, and made use of every literary genre -- lyric poetry, epic forms, dramaturgy and current events journalism.

This latter genre has especially expanded its scope -- creative journalism, the sketch, and the reportage have become especially useful. They can keep pace with interesting events and convey the on-the-spot immediacy of the new fervor that has brought the Republic fame and glory.

As a result of the new approach to economic and cultural problems, the creation of an atmosphere beneficial to creativity has in turn provided literature and art with wonderful conditions for a new, powerful upsurge.

This is now in the past, but the recent past is worth mentioning. Georgian writers did not look impartially on the Republic's backwardness of ten years ago and the kind of conditions that prevailed then, when the guilty were not punished for their crimes, and honesty was considered a ridiculous anachronism. Even back then, when any mention of violations of the law was declared to be an insult to the people and the party, writers R. Dzhaparidze, G. Pandzhikidze, O. Chkeidze, A. Sulakauri, L. Mrelashvili, E. Kipiani, T. Dzhanashvili, E. Maisuradze, and L. Avaliani boldly raised their voices against all the corruption that had entrenched itself. The authors of such books, as well as their editors and publishers, were persecuted. They were attacked from the highest rostrums, as the guilty tried to stifle the voice of justice with harsh criticism. To our writers' credit it must be said that they did not surrender.

The recent Georgian Writers' Union Board Plenum heard a report concerning current affairs journalism (publitsistika) and the creative sketch. We were astounded by the amount of materials submitted and by the topicality of most of it, as well as the scope of our writers' interests. There is probably not a single more or less well known writer among us who have not taken up this very topical genre in recent years in order to express his impressions and attitudes toward projects and facilities where our people are tirelessly forging their renowned victories.

Georgian writers have created whole series of creative sketches, verse, and stories which broadly reflect the great and lively interest our literature takes in our Republic's current events.

I will dwell on the achievements of this genre later, but right now I should add one thing: this enthusiastic involvement has not prevented our leading writers from creating broad canvases on other themes. Quite the contrary, this alternation of genres has sometimes had a beneficial effect on their thinking and given wings to their inspiration.

The graphic results of the enthusiasm of the Republic's working people have earned the praise of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and only recently Georgia was awarded the Challenge Red Banner for the eighth time in a row for victory in all-union competition. This string of victories has brought much joy to our working people and we have taken part more than once in celebrations of these labor victories.

But, as you well know, these years have witnessed more than just applause and celebration. Our life has been by no means leisurely and carefree. These have been years of trouble and turmoil, of desperate struggle with the elements, of fighting with difficulties, of sleepless nights spent in thinking and working for our homeland's happiness.

These have been years of difficulties the likes of which our people have seldom experienced. These difficulties have chiefly affected our nation's spiritual life and, of course, they have directly or indirectly required definite attitudes on the part of our writers.

As you know, these difficulties have been valiantly overcome by our Republic, for which we have above all to thank our outstanding party and state leader Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who has dealt with our Republic's problems with his customary wisdom and sensitivity and shown full understanding and interest in helping us in every way to resolve them.

Comrades! Soviet Georgia will soon celebrate its 60th anniversary. Now, as we summarize our Republic's accomplishments and success in preparation for the celebration, I should like to recall our writing community's recent past, its joys and sorrows of yesteryear.

I will not speak of the general state of the national culture in Menshevik Georgia. But I should like to cite one document to illustrate how Georgian writers lived then.

This document is a Georgia writers' memorandum sent to the Menshevik government.

In it, we read the following: "Writers are dying of hunger in the streets....For Georgian writers there is no honorarium or mutual-aid office. Georgian writers have not a single journal in which they can publish....this is simply a national disgrace, and if it goes on for long it will shame Georgian writing and Georgia itself."

Take a look at those words, comrades! "For Georgian writers there is no honorariumGeorgian writers have not a single journal."

It must indeed have been a great national disgrace and shame for Georgian writers to be starving to death in the streets, not having any hope of royalties, and not having a single journal or publishing house to print their works.

And who were these Georgian writers? I do not wish to insult their sacred ghosts by mentioning them in this context, you probably know very well who they were. And how precious to us and to all our people are their immortal names!

Under Czarism, to be a Georgian writer was to be a hero, to sacrifice. Dimitri Kiplani was murdered in exile and Ilia Chavchavadze was murdered near Tsitsamuri, both of them by hired thugs. Solomon Dodashvili died in exile in Vyatka, and Irodion Evdoshvili was the victim of tuberculosis which he brought back from Siberia.

Akaki Tsereteli and Vazha-Pshavela suffered from poverty all their lives. And if death in Siberia did not await Georgian writers under the Mensheviks, starving to death in the street was no better fate.

Apparently, the establishment of Soviet rule came just in time for Georgian writers. The founding of state publishing houses and publications provided Georgian writers with material security, but soon they had something else to worry about as we find from reading the transcript of the First Georgian Writers' Congress.

The First Writers' Congress was held in February, 1926, on Machabeli Street in the Saradzhishvili House (today the Writers' House), which was then known as the Artists' Palace.

One of the great writers of our century, Vasil Barnovi, welcomed the new Georgia in these ecstatic words:

"Education is proceeding on a broad scale in our Georgia," he said. "Georgian education. Schooling in the Georgian language! My god, how we have wished it, we have hardly dared to think of it even in dreams. And now our people are going to school in Georgian. Georgian schools! Our mother language is no longer condemned! We were wretched before, but now I can see full Georgian bookshops -- how delighted our young people will be! How I envy them: those with heavenly gifts will be able to realize their talent!"

After these ecstatic words, writers participating in the congress expressed fear that alongside the Russian language and the great Russian literature the Georgian language and Georgian books could scarcely survive, that the sea of Russian printed matter would overwhelm the quantitatively smaller Georgian printed word. So they asked for some kind of protectionism for Georgian books.

Historical events and the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy over the years have demonstrated the complete naivety of those who called for some kind of artificial protectionism to save Georgian writing.

Today we are witness to an unimaginable expansion and dissemination of Georgian printed literature. The Georgian political newspaper KOMUNISTI alone is distributed in almost 700,000 copies. Other newspapers and journals have equally big printings.

Today three state publishing houses are engaged in turning out Georgian artistic literature: Sabchota Sakartvelo, Merani, and Nakaduli. Sukhumi, Batumi, and Kutaisi have their own publishing houses.

Georgian novels in the original language are published in printings of over 30,000, and printings of 10,000 to 20,000 copies of poetry collections are common. For a nation as small as ours, such printings appear unbelievable.

Anyone who is acquainted with the publishing business in the capitalist countries of the West knows that collections of poetry even by famous and well-regarded poets run between 500 and 1,000 or 1,500 copies. Nobel Prize winning poets and others who have received high international awards seldom attain printings as large as our poets do.

And consider our literary periodicals!

Georgian writers have their own weekly literary newspaper and several journals and almanacs, which come out at different intervals. Total printings of these publications come to several tens of thousands, and when we recall that our daily press gives considerable space to artistic literature, you must agree that even the most optimistic Georgian writer could scarcely have dreamed of such opportunities before the revolution.

We can see, then, that Georgian writing did not require any special protection. The Georgian press and Georgian books, with their printings in the thousands, are quite comfortable alongside printings of Russian books, magazines, and newspapers running into the millions.

In the past eight years our literature and art have been surrounded by the party's constant concern and care. I would like to remind you now of some of the many good things that have been done during these years to benefit Georgian writing.

For many years, LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO came out in four pages and could not satisfy the growing requirements of our literature and art. Now our newspaper has doubled in size. It comes out in sixteen pages and provides every condition for active participation in the vigorous life of our native literature and art, fostering their further enhancement.

It used to be that Georgian writers did not have any special publication for criticism and translated literature, although there had been a long-standing need. Now we have the almanacs KRITIKA AND SAUNDZHE.

The Georgian writers of Kutaisi, with its great literary traditions, did not have their own publication. Now we have the substantial bi-monthly almanac GANTIADI.

Over the years, the number of Rustaveli Prizes instituted has grown steadily. The Council of Ministers has instituted new state prizes with the title "Chronicler of the 5-Year Plan," to be awarded to authors of works on today's topical themes. The writers' union has been given substantial sums to be awarded to the year's best works in all genres.

For political and civic poetry, the Mayakovskiy and Galaktion Tabidze prizes have been instituted.

Special mention should be made of long-term creative travel assignments. Through this government aid we have enabled Georgian writers to make extensive visits to major 5-year plan projects, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, enterprises, and construction sites, where they become closely acquainted with the labor and life of their future heroes.

These assignments have resulted in many poems and stories, sketches, and literary reportages, and constitute one of the best reflections of our writers' creative and political involvement.

Comrades! I know that I express the wishes of our congress when I take the opportunity to thank our republic's leadership, that sincere friend of our writers Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze for the great concern and fondness that they have so unstintingly shown for Georgian writers. This is the first time Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze has met with Georgian writers since Comrade Brezhnev pinned the hero's star to his chest and characterized him in unforgettable words as the tried and true leader of Georgia's communists. Comrades, let us congratulate our famous leader and benefactor for this high award and wish him many more successes in bringing the joy of victory to our people for their truly heroic labor!

Comrades!

The party's constant concern obligates our writers even more. More is required of him who is given more.

It is a good thing that we have so many publications, for they represent the wealth of our literature and one of the prime conditions for further success. For the writer's civic involvement, his participation in the building of communism, and his attitudes towards every vital thing by which our people live are all reflected in the literary press.

We must demand of ourselves that the ideological and artistic quality of our publications be up to today's high level of Georgian literature and art and respond correctly to the tasks which the party has assigned to our literary press.

If we survey our journals and almanacs from this point of view, we sometimes get a sense of inadequacy. The power of the press to rally and mobilize is not always utilized to the fullest. We find a kind of inertia and laxity, but the press -- publications -- ought to be lively and resourceful.

The reader ought to be able to tell at a glance the date of the publication, even without reading the date, just from the title of the material which reflects our turbulent days. We should take to heart, therefore, the reproach and criticism expressed recently by Comrade E. Shevardnadze at the meeting of the republic's party aktiv concerning the journal TSISKARI.

Comrades!

A new era has arrived in the literary life of the small nations. This innovation in the life of small nations is above all the fruit of the October Revolution. After Lenin's historic decrees made all peoples equal under the law, all nations were given the opportunity to be educated in their native language and to develop their national arts and literatures. The triumph of Lenin's nationality policy gave a powerful impetus for an unprecedented flowering and blossoming of the literatures of peoples united in a single fraternal family. Alongside ancient literatures of long tradition there appeared literatures of peoples who were given national alphabets and writing systems for the first time by the October Revolution along with the right of equal development alongside other peoples. Their centuries of accumulated creative energy exploded in truly miraculous fashion, and today we are witness to the fact that the best representatives of the literatures of such nations are the pride of the multinational Soviet literature and are by no means inferior to nations with centuries-old literary traditions. Maksim Gor'kiy called this truly remarkable phenomenon "a miracle," and indeed it is one of the finest miracles of the October Revolution.

Remnants of what were once undoubtedly large nations, who took refuge in the mountains of the Caucasus or in the Far North and who have survived in numbers of only a few thousand, peoples whose languages were known probably to only a few of the world's linguists, have produced remarkable writers who are creating before our very eyes first-class works of Soviet multinational literature.

On the literary maps of the Land of the Soviets, numerous blank spots have disappeared over the years, and founders of previously nonexistent literatures have appeared, writers who have shown the native talent of their people to the world and created new literatures in previously unknown languages.

In debates concerning when the Georgian alphabet and our first literary monuments were originally created, those who claim that our writing system originated earlier argue that at the time of adoption of an alphabet a people without traditions could not have created first works of such high artistic merit. I personally believe that our writing system originated much earlier, but the fact that lack of tradition is not an insuperable barrier is clearly demonstrated by our contemporary Soviet writers who, on the basis of Russian and other developed literary traditions, have created works in their own languages without any native literary traditions of their own.

Another characteristic of the multinational Soviet literature is the fact that by developing in close creative contact with one another the literatures of the Soviet peoples are enriching one another with their national features and their own experiences.

The unity of the multinational Soviet literature also entails free creative competition. It is the cherished dream of every Soviet writer to capture a nation-wide readership, because the publication of a book in Russian not only makes the writer's creation accessible to all the Soviet people but also opens up the way for it to be translated into the languages of various peoples of the world.

Anyone who creates literature just for home consumption is out of the competition. The scientific-technical revolution and the latest achievements in communications and the mass media have brought peoples incredibly close together. The Mona Lisa, who for more than one hundred years could receive visitors only in the Louvre in Paris is now herself traveling by jet liner to Japan and America, there to charm her admirers with her enigmatic smile.

When a book becomes famous in its own homeland, it then begins to travel from country to country. Such a book's passport is the author's talent, and it can overcome territorial and linguistic barriers only when it is interesting to others; outside its homeland a book is not granted any favors by virtue of poverty, lack of traditions, or the small size of the nation that produced it, but only by high humanistic ideals, by the urgency of the problems it deals with, by conveying the passions of its heroes, and by its power to present all this in an attractive manner.

These qualities have opened the way for many writers of small nations to a world readership; these include Georgian writers.

No literature today can live in isolation. In olden times, merchant caravans were the only means of distributing literature; naturally, information took a long while to get anywhere.

In our time, when a book comes out and is acclaimed in its own homeland the rest of the interested world finds out almost simultaneously about the book's good and bad features.

Since the Soviet Union joined the Geneva Convention, the number of translated Soviet literary works in foreign countries has grown substantially.

The Georgian office of VAAP [All-Union Agency for Authors' Rights] ought to step up its publicity of Georgian literary achievements and advertise Georgian books in many more ways so that our writers' real masterpieces can be translated as soon as possible into different languages on a high level of quality.

All world literatures today are concerned for the fate of mankind, global problems of war and peace, detente, and so on. At the same time, writers everywhere are faced with professional and purely literary problems.

Representatives of the five continents of our planet gather frequently at congresses and conferences, biennials and festivals, roundtables, and on other occasions to discuss these urgent problems.

At such meetings, representatives of the literatures of the Soviet Union's small nations also speak out frequently, not only on their own national behalf but also in the name of the whole multinational Soviet literature.

This fact greatly increases the obligation and responsibility of each of us.

A writer is a writer everywhere, and a dialogue is most worthwhile when the representatives of both sides enjoy identical conditions, when they have the

opportunity to get to know one another through books. In this regard, a disproportion generally prevails, usually to the detriment of the Soviet side.

Comrades!

Let us recall once more that the multinational Soviet literature is being created and developed in an unprecedented manner in 75 languages. This is our greatest wealth, one of the greatest and finest accomplishments of the October Revolution. Language is the greatest blessing bestowed by nature, one which distinguishes man from the rest of the living world. Language is the most convenient and flexible tool of human interaction, and the development of language played a vital role in the fact that labor made our distant ancestors human. The multitude of human languages is as great a blessing and beauty as is nature in all her variety. In the age of the scientific-technical revolution, language barriers no longer constitute an obstacle to communication. The need for some universal Esperanto is gradually fading into oblivion, and the very idea of one single language is dying out against the vastness of the miracle of cybernetics.

In all formations of social development where men have preyed upon one another like wolves, the language of the strong has threatened and persecuted the language of the weak, one nation has threatened other smaller nations with linguistic extinction, and assimilation has begun with the forced imposition of one's own religion and language.

Socialism is the first social formation which has condemned the swallowing up and assimilation of one nation by another as being a manifestation of cannibalism, and the first in the history of mankind to stipulate the equal rights of nations and languages under the law and provide normal conditions for the development of all languages. The enemies of socialism thought that providing schooling and literacy in the native languages would set the Soviet peoples apart from one another, but the experience of life itself has demonstrated quite the contrary! Our peoples are spiritually closer to one another than ever before.

Man has language not for science and politics alone, nor for everyday dealings and concerns alone. Man also needs language to express love, affection, and fondness, for poetry; and for these functions no other language can replace one's own, even the world's most highly developed language, because love, affection, and poetry have nuances of intimacy which man can express only in his native language. We must cherish every one of the languages of the peoples of the world, for they are a unique gift of nature. We must rejoice in them as we rejoice in a star-studded sky or a peach tree covered with blossoms.

One's native language is such a joy that caring for it and nurturing it can only bring pleasure to any normal person.

Language requires tender care, and as our immortal Ilia Chavchavadze said: "Language is a divine thing, the common property of all, and man must not do anything to hurt it."

It is to the everlasting credit of Lenin that he was the first to acknowledge and legislate the equal rights of all languages and to create conditions for the linguistic development of even the smallest nations in order to ensure their flourishing. "Language is the soul of a nation," said Aleksey Tolstoy, one of the most outstanding Russian writers of our time. Language is the chief and prime hallmark of nationhood, and therefore every nation loves it.

As early as the 11th century, Georgian writer Ioane Zosime predicted that the ancient Georgian language would be immortal, and he hymned a magnificent psalm to its inexhaustible riches.

The role of the Russian language in the national formation of the Russian people and the creation of the strong Russian state is universally known. Pushkin and Tolstoy, Dostoyevskiy and Gogol' wrote ecstatically in high praise of the Russian language, its richness and beauty.

The October Revolution assigned to the Russian language a new and noble mission -- that of being the language of communication of the numerous peoples united into a single socialist state, that of playing an honored role in bringing them spiritually together, not as a simple intermediary but as a bridge of gold, the vital necessity of which was dictated by life itself.

For this benefit of the Russian language we are most obligated of all, we literary men of the Soviet Union. We representatives of the literatures of the Soviet peoples have come to know one another through the Russian language, we know one another's books and creations. The publication of our books in Russian opens the way for translations into many languages.

In this regard, the example of Georgian literature is very instructive.

Before the revolution, no one knew of the existence of Georgian literature despite its centuries-old traditions. It remained locked up and isolated until our era.

When Pushkin and his great contemporaries introduced Georgia to Russian poetry, they were not yet aware of the riches contained in the fourteen-centuries-old Georgian literature. In their time, the monuments of Georgian writing were preserved only in manuscripts, accessible to no one. It is only in our time, since the great translation endeavors initiated by Gor'kiy, that Georgian literature has been given the opportunity of wide non-Georgian readership. The finest Russian poets of our century -- N. Tikhonov, B. Pasternak, P. Andokol'skiy, N. Zabolotskiy and others -- have translated Georgian classical and Soviet poetry with their customary brilliance. This has been a real discovery for Russian and other non-Georgian readers, a discovery of a unique poetic world possessing untold riches and ancient traditions.

The work begun by the older generation of foremost Russian poets has been brilliantly continued by succeeding generations of poets -- A. Tarkovskiy and V. Derzhavin, K. Simonov and Mikh. Lukonin, Al. Mezhirov, Ye. Yevtushenko and others.

From the very first, translators of Tikhonov's generation created an excellent reputation for Georgian poetry, and the translations of Georgian poetry that they created were justly acknowledged to be classic achievements of the Soviet school of translation.

The friendship between Russian literature and Georgia is probably unique in the history of world literature. This friendship has continued from the time of Pushkin and Griboyedov, and almost every great Russian writer has close ties with Georgia in his works and biography. Lermontov and Lev Tolstoy, Gor'kiy and Mayakovskiy, Yessenin and Tikhonov, Pasternak and Zabolotskiy -- these are just some of the great Russians in whose inspiration and biographies Georgia occupies an unusually large place, and whose works are today brilliantly continued by new generations of poets.

These poets sincerely loved Georgia and shared in her joys and sorrows, and lovingly they not only translated the Georgian poetry, but also themselves, like Pushkin and Lermontov, created new Russian political masterpieces in ecstatic praise of Georgia's landscape and the valor of her people.

The friendship of the Russian and Georgian literatures is a fine and high expression of the long friendship of the two peoples and I should like to focus your attention on the origins of this friendship.

In the near future our people will celebrate the 200th anniversary of our friendship treaty with Russia. This important landmark in our history has captured the attention of Georgia's writers and it is only natural that Georgian writers are making a thorough and deep study of many problems connected with it.

In one of his poems, our great poet Nikoloz Baratashvili took as his poetic theme Erekle's act which decided Georgia's destiny, and although he presented both sides of the question, in the end he came around to Erekle's position, and in the verse which he recited over Erekle's grave he addressed the initiator of Georgia's union with Russia as follows:

Behold, thy royal vision is fulfilled,
and we, thy sons, partake of its sweet fruit.

Baratashvili, who was witness to a number of rebellions brought on by the Russian government's harshness in Georgia and, finally, the unsuccessful 1832 Plot, nowhere, neither in his verses nor in his personal correspondence, ever casts doubt on the correctness of Erekle's act, and is in full agreement with it. Moreover, neither Ilia Chavchavadze nor Akaki Tsereteli, Iakob Gogebashvili nor Vazir-Pshavela ever uttered or wrote a word in reproach of Erekle. Quite the contrary, in their verses and poems, plays, and writings they express only high praise for this beloved hero of our beloved people.

Even Solomon Lionidze, the king's chancellor, who took a principled stand against Erekle in the matter of Georgia's union with Russia, never expresses dissatisfaction with his king -- quite the contrary, his praise for Erekle is unparalleled both before or since.

Consider Solomon Lionidze's "Lament for Erekle the Great, King of Georgia," which is acknowledged as a masterpiece of Georgian oratory.

This paean to the wisdom and heroism of Erekle ends with the cry of despair of the true patriot: "Whose banner shall I serve? Whom shall I love? For whom shall I die? After thee, for whom shall I live my miserable life?"

Let us not think that those who were deciding Georgia's destiny back then, the king and his advisors, were all stupid, or that they did not love Georgia while we do.

This hero, who had taken part in more than eighty wars and whose body was covered with wounds, this king, who slept in the saddle more often than in bed, is worthy of more respect and honor from his descendants.

The people do not come to love someone and make him the hero of popular poems and songs for the wrong reasons. No other Georgian ruler except Tamar has been the subject of so many folk verses and songs as Erekle, whom the people lovingly called "The Little Kakhetian."

Sometimes in a nation's history it becomes necessary to "deheroize" a hero, to strip him of his laurels and honors.

This becomes necessary only when it is discovered that the thing which such and such a person did for the sake of victory actually harmed the country and its people. Or it may happen that some previously unknown documents are discovered which compromise the hero, and in the light of these documents the deed which he did is discredited, his name is condemned and consigned to oblivion.

In the case of King Erekle no such thing has happened. Why should we, therefore, strip him of the laurels which the people have justly awarded him? For what sin or crime?

Quite the opposite fate fell to another great personage out of our past -- Giorgi Saakadze.

Saakadze was a strong person. He was always playing with fire. He double-dealt with both Iran and Turkey, and his fidelity to Georgia's kings was even in doubt. Like Shakespeare's Coriolanus, Saakadze led the enemy against his own homeland, and guilt for the fratricidal war at Bazaleti is on his head. Many of our leaders have looked upon Saakadze's national heroism with suspicion. Nevertheless, luck has smiled on Saakadze in this century: Anton Purtseladze and then Simon Kvariani wrote plays for him, and in our time playwrights and directors have dedicated plays and operas to him and, finally, made him the hero of greatly acclaimed novels and films.

All of this has had its effect; the people have acknowledged Saakadze to be a great patriot and acclaimed him as a national hero.

We do have crucial documents and the opinions of authoritative persons who sometimes cast doubt on Saakadze's worthiness of the hero's laurels.

But is it worthwhile to strip Saakadze of his laurels, considering that the people believe in his heroism and patriotism? We are convinced of the praiseworthiness of Dzhangug Gvindzhilia's efforts to adduce new documents and claims supporting Saakadze's right to the title of hero.

After the power of the Georgian feudal state was broken, our homeland became an arena of destruction and rivalry between two invaders — Iran and Turkey. Both tried not only to conquer Georgia but also to usurp her territory once and for all. This usurpation proceeded in two ways: one called for forcibly converting the native population to Islam, thus leading to assimilation of the Georgians, and the other called for settling foreign tribes on our soil, thus leading to gradual domination, extinction, or assimilation of the Georgians.

The Georgians fought both threats valiantly. There was a rather long time in our history when the struggle to preserve Christianity was at the same time the struggle to preserve our nationality, our language, and our land.

Our people kept close watch over the settling and expansion of foreign communities in Georgia. The Bakhtrioni episode provides a clear illustration of this. The numerous Turkmen communities which the Shahs of Iran settled in Kakheti were suddenly attacked by the Georgians, who wiped them out and cleansed the country of the foreigners. Succeeding generations have elevated them, who inspired this victory -- Shalva and Elizbar Eristavi and Bidzina Cholokashvili -- to sainthood, and the people have immortalized in song and story the heroic mountaineers of the Battle of Bakhtrioni, who struck the crushing blow against the invaders.

Turkey conducted a more consistent policy of assimilation against captive peoples. First it wiped our closest neighbors from the map of Caucasasia, and then it turned on Byzantium. This once proud empire, which bridged the cultures and enlightenment of East and West, was gradually devoured by Turkey, and in the end completely overthrown and extirpated from the continent of Asia.

We and the Armenians miraculously survived. The Ottoman Turks next intended to destroy us once and for all through constant invasions and harassment, all the while establishing Turkish populations on our territory. And Turkey did settle a number of such communities on our land in order to get a stronger foothold for the future. Under such circumstances, Georgia's leaders were by no means idle. On the one hand they took to the sword, on the other hand they sought allies who would come to their aid. This search took our great ancestor Saba-Sulkhan Orbeliani to Versailles and Rome, but Europe had her own troubles and was not eager to help us.

Our only hope was Russia, which was advancing steadily southward and was always victorious in battles against the Turks and the Persians. Weakened by Lezghian depredations and the ransoming of prisoners, and exhausted in interminable and unequal battles, Georgia had no other choice.

Our forefathers saw Christian Russia as the only hope for rescuing our country and nation, our territory, and we can see today that the course of history has justified their belief. Georgians have not only been saved from extinction but also been exalted to our present happy state, and today we have nothing but gratitude for those who blazed this difficult but necessary path to a bright future.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on this excursion into history because sometimes we fail to provide proper guidance to our young people, we fail to explain to them what posed the greatest threat to our people; this is something that is useful and worth recalling in the future as well.

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CSO: 1813/055

EDITORIAL

OBKOM CHIEF BACKS FARM SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES DESPITE ABUSES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by G. Khomenko, secretary of the Gor'kovskiy Obkom: "An Assistant to the Field: Auxiliary Workshop in the Village"]

✎ In recent years quite lively discussions have been taking place in many oblasts, krais, and republics around the following question: should kolkhozes and sovkhoses have subsidiary production lines and small industries? Part of the trouble is that this polemic has been waged solely on the theoretical level. At times it has become a part of the practical work of farms, and, as the Kaluga kolkhoz members wrote in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 3 December of last year, here and there overly zealous administrators have issued directives to cover up already existing workshops. Herein, two motives have been set forth. In the first place, with the acute shortage of working hands in the rural areas such production lines reputedly draw people away from the bountiful earth, while, in the second place, such subsidiary enterprises frequently attract all manner of dodgers and grabbers.

At first glance the reasons would seem to be completely vital. Similar cases have been revealed in our area also, i.e. in Gor'kovskaya Oblast. In the northern forest rayons, for example, certain self-seekers, formally covering themselves with the signs of kolkhozes, but, actually, having no relation to their basic production, cleverly obtained fabulous profits on procurements of bast and bast fiber, the manufacture of polyethylene packages, etc. During the checkup it turned out that it was precisely on these farms that the harvests, added weights to livestock, and milk yields had remained extremely low, and because of this the total losses increased from year to year. But our oblast organizations saw that such individual distortions do not determine the profile and essence of subsidiary production lines and small industries. The thought would hardly occur to anyone to ban swimming in rivers just because someone violated the elementary rules of safety and drowned....

During recent years subsidiary enterprises and workshops in our area have become, so to speak, one of the supplementary levers for the sharp upswing of the rural economy, as envisioned by the long-term program of the Party and the government for the radical transformation of the Russian Non-Chernozem Area. It is precisely from the high point of the tasks assigned in this program that we must also examine any social and economic phenomena occurring in our villages today.

Illustrative in this regard is the example of the Koverninskii Rayon, which as recently as ten years ago was one of the most backward in the oblast because of many

reasons, including historical ones as well. As one of our heroes and fellow-townsmen, I. I. Mel'nikov-Pecherskiy, said: "Our places are non-grain areas. Throughout our whole area grain grows poorly.... Just look at what kind of land we have: forest and sand, swamps and permanently wet places.... Seeds spoil if you sow them." And even in our own times on these lands the harvests of grain and fodder crops have been meager, while livestock raising limped along on all fours. As they had very little income, the farms, naturally, could not solve their social problems either, and this increased the migration of the rural population into the cities. But now the people from the Koverninskiy Rayon have advanced to the forefront not only in the oblast but, perhaps, in the country as a whole; on more than one occasion they have won high places in All-Union and All-Russian competitions.

I must confess that when I was still working in one of the rural rayons, I was concerned with the question: what "yeasts" were the farms of the Koverninskiy Rayon using to begin to rise so rapidly? Because, of course, the plans for transforming the Nonchernozem Zone posited equal conditions, as it were, for everyone and opened up the same possibilities.... And then, when I became a worker in the Party Obkom, I attended a session of the Council of the Koverninskiy Kolkhozes, and there I became convinced with my own eyes of how great an importance they have accorded to their subsidiary production lines and small industries, considering them to be a significant help in the upswing of the economy and in solving social problems.

Thus, over the past five years the income of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, which is directed by the delegate to the 26th Party Congress, M. G. Vagin, has doubled and now amounts to more than 6 million rubles a year. More than 3 million of this derives from workshops engaged in making special work clothes, as well as producing souvenirs with Khokhlomsk paintings, lathe-produced items, and packaging materials. The lion's share of this money is put into increasing the fertility of the pastures and fodder-producing lands, into acquiring mineral fertilizers, various types of equipment, breeding stock, and, of course, into extensive construction. Thanks to all this, the average grain harvests have surpassed the level of 30 quintals per hectare, while the annual milk yields per cow comprise more than 4,000 kilograms. Such figures hardly need to be commented upon, except to say that they are almost 2--2.5 times as high as the average oblast indicators.

Another factor is also worthy of note. More than 660 able-bodied kolkhoz members are engaged in socially useful and well-paid work the year round, including winters, since there is always suitable work to do in the subsidiary workshops. Young and old gladly work there, and, if they like, they can work at home also. The administration and the Party organization have so wisely set up the system of moral incentives and wages that various types of preferences are provided, first of all, to the leading occupations in livestock raising and agriculture. This is why almost all the kolkhoz members are glad to go out and perform farm work, when additional working hands are required there.

This is approximately the same way matters have been set up on the other farms in the Koverninskiy Rayon; their subsidiary production lines and small industries provide more than 10 million rubles a year. Most of them are bent on further improving agriculture, livestock raising, major construction, and the solution of social and everyday problems. All this has facilitated an increase in the productivity of land and farms, as well as strengthening the maintenance of personnel. The process of migration has practically ceased.

It is undoubtedly true that we must render due credit for initiative to the farm directors, kolkhoz councils, Party raykom and rayispolkom, who were able to determine quite accurately the place of the subsidiary workshops in the overall production activity and were able to keep track of them so that there were no undesirable distortions. At the same time, we should also state that a considerable amount has been done along these lines by our Oblsel'promles Interfarm Association, which was created in order to coordinate the efforts of kolkhoz-type lespromkhozes and most of the subsidiary production lines and small industries, as well as to furnish them with equipment, supply them with certain types of raw materials, train personnel, arrange business connections with the industry in order to obtain orders for the manufacture of semi-finished goods, and to sell consumer goods on the domestic and foreign markets. The subsidiary enterprises of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which operate under the aegis of this association now produce an output valued at 180--190 million rubles a year.

All this is fine. But today, obviously, the framework of this "firm" (which has a total personnel of about 40) has already become too confining. As may be seen from the sign, it was initially set up to work basically on lumber, but recently it has been compelled to engage in making garments, plastics, and other items, even including the splicing of radio cables for instrument manufacturers or gluing packages together for perfume manufacturers. It is clear that such a trend was dictated by a chase after "gross totals." Of course, this has made a certain impression likewise on the activities of many production lines and small industries. But behind the indicators in the millions we must also look at the products list. The Basic Directions, as adopted by the 26th Party Congress, set forth the following specific task: "To ensure the further development on kolkhozes and sovkhoses of subsidiary industrial production lines and small industries, engaged in processing agricultural produce."

But in our oblast only a very few farms are engaged in this important matter. In accordance with an old tradition they have devoted their full efforts to buying up the products of a canning association and the oblast consumer union. Alas, these organizations, as a rule, take only graded raw materials, though in a good harvest tens of thousands of tons of so-called sub-standard produce (for the most part, vegetables) is sold very cheaply, given away free, or goes to waste completely. At the same time even in the dining rooms of most of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses it frequently happens that in wintertime they do not have their own sauerkraut, pickles, preserved tomatoes or mushrooms, not to mention juices. If only the farm had a modest-sized workshop for processing the sub-standard produce, all this would not have to be obtained in the trade network, in other words, "to bring firewood into the forest."

It is completely obvious that our cannery, following the example of that same Oblsel'promles should aid hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhoses to set up their own subsidiary workshops for processing vegetables, fruits, and mushrooms, as well as to train personnel, introduce advanced technology, supply them with special work clothes, packaging materials, etc.

The experience of Oblsel'promles in the new five-year plan is suitable not only for canners, but also for garment makers, chemists, machine-builders, and other representatives of our light and heavy industries. At present in the contemporary

village the "problem of brides" has become one of the acute problems. Lads who have served in the army return to the rural areas and quickly find themselves good jobs--they become machine operators, drivers, repair workers, operators, electricians, etc. But with the girls the matters are somewhat more complex. Not all the girl-graduates of secondary schools go into livestock-raising farms or run machinery. Many leave for the cities, most frequently for low-paying jobs; they live in dormitories or rent parts of rooms in private houses. Willy-nilly the lads also tend to run into the city after them. The problem of maintaining personnel (particularly the girl-graduates of secondary schools) can now be solved by various types of subsidiary workshops where "urban-type" occupations are required.

And so it makes good sense to organize in the large villages, as well as in the central buildings of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, modest-sized but well equipped branches of garment-making, haberdashery, machine-building and instrument-manufacturing enterprises, or to aid the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in opening up their own workshops, which would make certain parts and even very simple assemblies out of various types of raw material provided by city plants. By the way, a certain amount of experience in this matter has been accumulated in Gor'kovskaya Oblast. I have in mind the dozens of little workshops of the Rosinstrument Republic Association, which are scattered throughout the villages of a number of rayons around the city of Pavlov. There are from 30 to 100 persons in each of them, but in the aggregate they produce various items amounting to millions of rubles, and they supply the main enterprises with semi-finished goods and even units for the assembly of consumer items which are widely used--tableware, scissors, jack-knives, everyday tools, etc. The association furnishes these workshops with procurements, improves their technology, and trains their personnel in advanced labor devices. It is characteristic that Rosinstrument does not experience such an acute need for manpower as do many other enterprises which strive to assemble groups under a single roof.

Of course, some will smile ironically and ask: what are we doing, going back to a cottage-type industry? But the many years of Rosinstrument's experience must be looked at not from on high, but rather from a completely realistic point of view. The cities have long felt an acute shortage of working personnel. And this problem will become still more acute in the future. Now it is precisely the village branches and workshops which can to a certain degree ameliorate this acute shortage. On the other hand, the chief ties between city and village will be further strengthened, and they will help to keep literate youth who have graduated from secondary schools, particularly girls, in the rural areas. And the stability of personnel is one of the main conditions for carrying out the large-scale foodstuff program which has been outlined by the Party. In this connection it is feasible, in our opinion, for the industrial ministries to organize in large rural populated points, upon agreement with the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, modest-sized production branch-sections, to engage in the production of individual parts and units for their own enterprises, and to work out together with the Ministry of Agriculture the status of such branch-sections.

The time for discussions about the destiny of subsidiary small industries has passed. Having summed up the valuable experience of many progressive farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone, we must join together and further utilize this very effective lever for raising the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and for solving the complex social problems of rural areas.

REGIONAL

UZBEK GEOLOGY MINISTER DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE PLANS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Kh. Tulyaganov, minister of geology of the Uzbek SSR and winner of the Lenin Prize: "Put the Wealth of the Earth in the Service of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] The geological community of the republic is celebrating Geologist's Day this year in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

We can say with pride today that those who explore the earth's interior in Uzbekistan are making a significant contribution to the progress of the republic. Thanks to the discovery and launching in operation of major deposits of gas, coal, ferrous and nonferrous metals, nonmetallic minerals, and underground water, this region, which was once industrially backward, has become one of the country's leaders in the development of nonferrous metallurgy, gas extraction, and the power, chemical, and construction industries.

In just the last 20 years the geological organizations of the republic have turned over more than 350 deposits of different types of mineral raw materials for industrial development, including 20 deposits of nonferrous and rare metals, 45 oil and gas deposits, and 196 deposits of nonrare raw materials and building materials.

Geologists are devoting special attention to the development of the basic sectors of heavy industry, above all the fuel-energy sector. Thus, in recent years the collectives of the Uzbekneftegazgeologiya [Uzbek Petroleum and Gas Geology] and Uzbekgeofizika [Uzbek Geophysics] associations have discovered 17 oil and gas deposits in Bukharskaya and Kashkabarinskaya oblasts. Among them are Alan, Umid, and Yuzhnyye Nemachi. The first oil was found at Zapadnyy Barsanel'mes on the Ustyurt Plateau. Considerable work has been done to explore the major Shurtan gas deposit. At this deposit it will be possible to extract 20 billion cubic meters of gas a year, just as at the Gazli deposit.

During the five-year plan reserves of gas increased 556 billion cubic meters, more than double the plan. Eleven deposits with total gas reserves of 652 billion

cubic meters were turned over to industry. A new industrial sector in the republic, sulfur extraction, was set up on the basis of reserves of sulfur dioxide that were discovered. In 1980 the Murabek Gas Plant obtained 250,000 tons of elementary sulfur which is the best in the Soviet Union with respect to purity.

A great deal has been done, but there is even more to be done. We recently presented our arguments for the plan of geological exploration for the new five-year plan. This plan envisions 246 million rubles of capital investment for deep exploratory drilling for petroleum and gas. State budget appropriations are increasing 30 percent over the 10th Five-Year Plan. This is the best illustration of the scope of work to be done.

During the five years plans envision an increase of 325 billion cubic meters of gas, 224 billion from the Shurtan deposit. Eleven promising structures with a total area of 200 square kilometers are to be prepared by structural drilling.

Final exploration work is also to be completed at the Shargun' hard coal deposit. This will make it possible to increase coal extraction there by 2.5 times. Stepping up the pace of prospecting work at the Baysunskiy deposit is an important job. By the end of the five-year plan this deposit should be ready for detailed exploration, which will make it possible in the future to set up a new energy complex in southern Uzbekistan.

The 20th Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party noted the urgency of further development of the Uzbek Metallurgical Combine imeni Lenin. By 1985 this combine is to raise fuel production to 1.2 million tons. Formation of a second ferrous metallurgy base in the future is an even larger task. It will need raw material. A study of the question indicates that the problem of iron can be solved by development of the Tebinbulakskoye deposit of titanium-magnetite ores with comprehensive use of all minerals including the overburden.

Another challenge being posed in the current five-year plan is making a preliminary geological-economic assessment of a site based on industrial tests of the enrichability of ores and the metallurgical limit of concentrates.

On this holiday I want to emphasize particularly that the scientific research institutes of the Ministry of Geology have made a significant contribution to our achievements. These institutions are SAIGIMS [Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Geology and Mineral Raw Materials], IGIRNIGM [Institute of Geology and Exploration of Petroleum and Gas Deposits], Gidroingeo [Institute of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology], and the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

In the last five-year plan scientists stepped up their activities even further. They worked out a large number of practical recommendations whose implementation promoted the discovery of new mineral deposits. During this work period institutes of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Geology completed 427 scientific projects, 397 of which (93 percent) were turned over for introduction.

As we name the winners in competition today, we must mention the collectives of such expeditions as the Vostochno-Kuraminskaya and Almalyk expeditions of the Tashkentgeologiya Association, the Daugyztauskaya, Zarmintanskaya, and Kokpataaskaya expeditions of the Samarkandgeologiya Association, and the collectives of the Geological Exploration Plant and the Central Laboratory.

Consistent fulfillment of the state plan was the result of successful work by the majority of drilling, shaft-sinking, derrick-installation, testing, and other brigades. Of our 290 collectives, 260 fulfilled and overfulfilled the 1980 plan. This cannot help pleasing us.

The leaders in competition are the deep-drilling brigades of A. Khodzhimatov, winner of the State Prize, and E. Khikmatov, a member of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the column drilling brigades of Sh. Baltabayev, Hero of Socialist Labor, and A. Oleynikov, the shaft-sinking brigade of M. Nurmiyev, and many others. It is noteworthy that every organization of the ministry without exception fulfilled and overfulfilled its socialist obligations in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our achievements are a reliable guarantee that in the future the geologists of Uzbekistan will discover many more new mineral deposits for the benefit of our native land.

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CSO: 1800/425

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PREMIER RECALLS LENIN EPISTLE TO CAUCASUS COMMUNISTS

LD010931 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, under the rubric "On the 60th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Letter 'To the Communist Comrades of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Dagestan and the Gorskaya Republic': 'The Great Force of Fraternal Unity']

[Excerpts] Exactly 60 years ago, on 14 April 1921, at the dawn of the establishment of Soviet power in the republics of Caucasus, the great Lenin wrote the celebrated letter "To the Communist Comrades of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Dagestan and the Gorskaya Republic," in which he expounded the means of building socialism in those republics.

V.I. Lenin, taking into account the historical situation of the Soviet republics of the Caucasus and their economic and political position, insistently advised communists in the region to completely avoid stereotyping and to approach the resolution of the problems arising with the necessary independence. In his letter he noted: "Do not copy our tactics, but give independent thought to their unique features, their conditions and results and apply not the letter but the spirit, the sense of the experience of 1917-1921."

Having formulated the essence of the new tactics for the communists of the Caucasus with respect to the various classes, V. I. Lenin went on to draw special attention to the safeguarding of lasting national peace and fraternal collaboration among the peoples of the Caucasus. Lenin's ideas were warmly supported. They formed the basis for the activity of the region's young Soviet republics.

The instructions of the peoples' leader to the communists of the Caucasus played an exceptionally important role in defining the correct tactics for Georgia's communists in their particular historical situation and mobilized the working people to restore and further develop the national economy and strengthen Soviet power.

One of the most difficult tasks facing Soviet power in Georgia was the resolution of the nationalities question.

The peoples of Abkhazia, Adzharia and Yuzhnaya Osetiya were granted autonomy and began to build their own national Soviet statehood. All other nationalities living in various regions of Georgia were granted equal rights and freedoms with the republic's indigenous population.

As a result of the correct resolution of the nationalities question close unity and fraternal friendship became established between all the peoples of Georgia. Speaking at the first Georgian Communist Party Congress in January 1922, Sergo Ordzhonikidze stated: "...Where reciprocal hatred prevailed under the Mensheviks the red banner of peace and solidarity now flies."

Today all nations and ethnic groups living in multinational Georgia have achieved their own socioeconomic and cultural flourishing. Clear confirmation of concern for the development of national culture is provided by the Georgian CP Central Committee resolutions on measures to improve the teaching of the Georgian language and literature and on improving the study of the Abkhaz, Ossetian, Armenian and Azerbaijani languages.

1800/453

REGIONAL

MANY PROBLEMS NOTED AT BELORUSSIAN WRITERS' CONFERENCE

Minak SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[Excerpts] It has already been reported that the eighth conference of writers of the republic was held on 14-15 April. A report "The Tasks of Belorussian Soviet Literature in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Belorussian Communist Party Congress" was delivered by Maksim Tank, chairman of the board of the BSSR Writers' Union, hero of socialist labor, laureate of Lenin and state prizes of the USSR and the BSSR and people's poet of the BSSR.

The regular conference of Belorussian writers, he said, is proceeding in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge of the Soviet people, who by mobilizing their strength, creative energy and will are marching toward newer victories. We are all under the unforgettable and inspiring impressions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the accountability report of the central committee, which was delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and his concluding speech--documents whose significance it is impossible to overestimate.

Therefore, following the well-known resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to improving political-educational work and the decisions of the 26th Party Congress it is essential that we raise many contemporary topics even more effectively and actively in our work. Naturally everyone must write about that which is familiar to him, which he knows best but we must make corrections in our creative plans when we see some topical flaws. One such flaw, it seems to me, the speaker said further, is the underestimation of contemporary militant publicism. One would like that in this militant genre we would speak out more often with all communist conviction in our press and over radio and television. This is expected from us by the time in which we live and we must remember this.

As regards evaluation of our literature's achievements, M. Tank continued, then the 5-year period, probably, is a brief period for any final conclusions. But even this gives us an opportunity to trace the general direction of our literature's development and to make a conclusion that these years were sufficiently generous for new, interesting works in all genres. Here I would like to particularly stress the significance of translations of these works into Russian and to thank our Russian friends-translators for their attention and invaluable contribution to our fraternal friendship.

I am not dwelling on the development of individual genre of our literature, the speaker said further, because we will discuss this. But would like to note a

new, prominent change in the genre of epics in the new poetry, after A. Kuleshov and P. Brovka and a certain period of some reflection and calm, which provides an opportunity for greater scope and understanding of history and the present day. But approaching our achievements self-critically it should also be noted that some of our poems are simply rhymed narrations of unimportant subjects with drawn-out dialogues, monologues, digressions. A tendency toward unnecessary complication should also be given attention. A composition, which lacks poetic and ideological expressiveness and requires an author's or other explanations, can be a rebus but not a work of art, not a work for the people. Poetry must arouse response, joy, sorrow, stir up deep feelings in our hearts, reveal that which still has not been uncovered in the spiritual world of man.

Speaking about the growth of our literature, the speaker continued, it is necessary to dwell on the following. The time has come to think about increasing the number of pages of the magazines "MALADOSTS" and "POLYMYA," whose size has remained unchanged for tens of years; and about publishing at the magazine "MALADOSTS" of an "OGONEK"-type library, and also to solve the question, which we have repeatedly raised and discussed, about publishing if not of a magazine then of an almanac "DALYAGLYADY" engaged in translating fraternal and foreign literature without which not a single minor nor even the great literature can do without today. The translation work is closely linked with the life-giving process of further mutual enrichment and inspiration, with an outlet for our fraternal literature beyond its language barriers and with the formation and growth of culture of a united Soviet people.

Characterizing the state of contemporary Belorussian prose in his report at the conference, Ivan Chigrinov, secretary of the board of the republic's writers' union and laureate of the BSSR state prize, noted: Substantial changes are evident in the prose just as in the entire literary process. The inclusion of contemporary life has become greater in scope. Prosewriters are not fearful of turning back to distant historic periods, undertake with great responsibility the reflection of October revolution events and establishment of Soviet power in Belorussia. An example, deserving imitation, has been shown here by Ivan Melezh with his "Poleskaya Khronika" and by Ivan Shamyakin with the new novel "Petrograd Brest." Belorussian prosewriter Mikola Loban has concluded a three-volume artistic canvas with the novel "Shemety" in which man's destiny is also placed in the context of history.

Turning to the characteristic of contribution made by Belorussian prose to the portrayal of today's morals and manners, I. Chigrinov dwelt on questions of its genre and style content. He noted intensive development of the novel genre. The story of the past few years has strived to follow the novel--in scope of its interest in life, in depth and graphic reliability of its reflection. During a 5-year period the magazines "POLYMYA," "MALADOSTS," "NEMAN" and "BELARUS" alone have published 88 stories. Naming the best of them, the speaker said that they have found their reader. But at the same time it must be noted that many stories during the past few years have been too much drawn-out, written without proper selection of material. Their authors give cause for reproaching them in other "sins" as well. Sometimes they turn to this genre only for the purpose of speeding up their creative maturity. Fortunately the Belorussian story has not suffered because of this; in it, as in other prose genre, the movement of feelings and thoughts and the dialectics of life are always present.

Something else, and not such a division, is of more importance. Specifically the trouble of our so-called "urbanistic" compositions is not in that an analysis of business and economic relations between people prevail in them but that only a semblance of such an analysis is given in them.

In coping with all of the problems facing us, I. Chigrinov said in conclusion, we follow the course of great Russian literature and study the experience of fraternal literature. We are proud of their achievements as our own because it is also our spiritual wealth.

A detailed analysis of the condition of Belorussian drama was made in a co-report delivered by BSSR merited cultural worker N. Matukovskiy. He noted that out of 150 plays that are being staged today in drama theaters of the republic 35 are based on plays by Belorussian authors. Many of their works have been used in theater repertoire of fraternal union republics and on stages abroad.

On the face of it, it may seem that the affairs in dramatic composition are progressing well. But this is far from true. First of all, included in the number of aforementioned national plays are also those which have been written many years ago. Secondly, out of the 42 playwrights listed in the writers' union two-thirds have not been working in this genre for a long time. A simple calculation shows that for every "working" author there is just one play and scenario a year in order to insure the requirements of 12 theaters and the film studio. But there is also television, which lately showed more than 100 plays of different genres, and radio which broadcast more than 50 plays during a 5-year period.

Thus, the speaker stressed, a drama vacuum is being created which is filled by "jacks-of-all trades" and this does not guarantee a high ideological and artistic quality of plays presented to the viewer and listener. What are the causes of such a situation?

Of course it is not only the complexity and difficulty of the genre--long ago V. Belinskiy called drama the highest form of poetry, implying that all fine literature is expressed by the word "poetry." One of the unsolved problems is the regard of the theater for the work of a playwright. It is a sacred duty of a producer, as the very first stage, to "see" the play and if it has a "glimmer of hope" to bring it to a premiere. Together with the producer this must be done by his assistants for literature, but this has not yet happened.

The problems and tasks of literary criticism were dealt with in a co-report by BSSR state prize laureate N. Pashkevich. Belorussian literary criticism, he noted, has during the past few years acquired many qualities needed for the successful solution of tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The scientific and aesthetic maturity of our criticism allows making the most serious demands on it.

Nevertheless, N. Pashkevich stressed, there is need for a more thorough and careful study of the century-old literary process in close relation with the experience of literature of fraternal people. It is time to decisively reject the repetition of generally known truths and "complimentary" criticism and to expand the range of creative research. It is necessary to oppose our ideological enemies

not with rhetorical invocations but with a real picture of the wealth of art of socialist realism. The theoretical thought has been fulfilling its duty poorly so far in the cause of generalization of qualitatively new trends in the living literary process. For example, what did the scientific-technical revolution give to literature and art? How does it affect the character of creative work itself? There is not enough serious study of this obvious problem.

So far the experience of our elders as well as of masters of literature of the middle-age generation has been poorly studied and generalized. During the past few years only four new monographs appeared--on the creative work of I. Melezh, I. Shamyakin (two) and A. Makayenk. Is it not time already to similarly interpret all which is being done today by I. Ptashnikov, I. Chagrinov, A. Adamovich, A. Pysin, G. Buravkin, B. Sachenko, A. Vertinskiy, P. Makal, R. Borodulin, Ya. Sipakov and many other talented writers, poets and playwrights?

Our Belorussian national culture absorbs all the best which is being created by representatives of creative intelligentsia in the republic, creative workers of other fraternal Soviet people, the countries of the socialist community and progressive cultural workers of all continents. In turn the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community adopt in culture from each other that which enriches them, helps them to live and struggle for the ideals of a socialist society, for the international ideals of communism.

During the past 5-year period, Ya. Semyazhon reported, Belorussian translated publications accounted for 23 percent of all books published in the Belorussian language. Moreover almost every fourth Belorussian book has been translated. But for the overall number of books of all kinds and genres translated into Belorussian our republic occupies the last place in the country among union republics. The quality of translation leaves much to be desired. The artistic translation done at one time by Ya. Kupala, Ya. Kolas, M. Bogdanovich and K. Chornyy can serve as an example for us here.

I. Naumenko was the first to speak in the debate at the conference. We are witnessing, he said, how the public significance of a book of art is growing. Sharp demand for it says that even in our day when artistic thinking coexists with the mighty scope of scientific thought and flow of information provided daily by newspapers, radio, movies and television, the role of literature has not been declining but rising. Our contemporary still seeks answers to crucial matters of life in belletristic literature.

Nevertheless our prose today still lacks intellectualism, deep analysis. It contains many unnecessary superficial works, naturalistically descriptive. The speaker believes that the majority of writers, permanently working in various kinds of institutions, do not have enough time for deep familiarization with impetuous life. He raised the question of renewing the practice of long-term creative assignments.

A. Karpyuk devoted his speech to the problems of publishing.

--It is known: every work of national literature truly gains wide recognition in the country through translation into Russian, said P. Makal in the debate at the conference. --Almost everything of importance in our prose immediately becomes

the property of the unionwide reader. The problem of translation does not exist here. But the situation with translation of poetry is much worse.

Among other problems which require solution, the speaker named the insufficient volume of belletristic publications in the republic. Work with creative reinforcement of the writers' union requires further improvement. It is necessary to boldly accept more young authors who have been making themselves known more often through interesting books in prose and poetry.

A. Maldis stressed that the party and the government have done much to immortalize the classics of our literature. Monuments to Ya. Kupala and Ya. Kolas have been erected in Minsk. A decision has been adopted on establishing a monument to M. Bogdanovich and opening his museum. The BSSR Academy of Sciences has worked out an extensive program in preparations for the 500th anniversary since the birth of F. Skoriny. The 500th anniversary of N. Gusovskiy has been a real holiday.

However, A. Maldis believes that not everything has been done yet to immortalize the memory of our classics.

During the years of Soviet power our language has been considerably enriched, G. Shkreda noted in his speech. But strangely, while reading some new Soviet books and magazines one is struck by the thought that the author has written all of this in some sort of a linguistic vacuum. He did not take anything from the century-old traditions, nor from new acquisitions. He does not depict in words, but only recounts the topic in so-and-so manner. People do not have character. The dialogue is informational. The phrase is raw. There is only one medicine for this--refer to the living language of his own people more often. Leonid Leonov taught young writers to know how to listen to people's speech in a reverent manner. One of our generations of writers is called philological. I think that all generations of writers must be philological, if one is to bear in mind that "philology" means love for words.

--Our literature,--said V. Bykov--, is mature in all respects. It has the novel, as a full-blooded epic genre; rich short stories; and poetry which has been made a part of the European cultural treasure-house a long time ago.

But one is forced to say that the routine of the form and content has become more of an ordinary condition of creative work, especially in artistic prose. Some novel and short-story writers have learned to work regularly, "on a sure thing," without serious research and extra work. But does this not lead to dulling the usually peculiar feeling of literature for civic concern, to dulling the "human nerve" of the composition?

An impression is created that we have become fearful of keen search, fearful of saying something "at variance," we write with a definite pretension for broad and unflinching success and very often treat such a fine category as the truth of life too freely. Such a trend is dangerous in itself for every talented person individually, and when it becomes widespread in literature it is cause for alarm.

The speaker further spoke emotionally about our quantitative development of literature being quite often ahead of quality. Some compositions sin not only by

being verbose but also by having a multitude of topics. Questions connected with improving prose language are of special urgency.

The 100th anniversary of the classics of Belorussian literature, Ya. Kolas and Ya. Kupala, is drawing near, M. Luzhanin said in his speech. By a UNESCO decision this significant date will be observed throughout the world. Therefore it is necessary to be especially thorough in caring for preserving the literary heritage of the great writers, for cleansing this heritage of distortions, which unfortunately are encountered quite often.

It is necessary to give especially attentive care to republication quality of the collected works of Ya. Kolas and Ya. Kupala. During the past few years many volumes of these collections were published three times. Gross errors were found in all. In order to eliminate them the editions of works published during the authors' lifetime must be used as a basis for texts and most attentive consideration must be given to corrections by the authors' themselves.

However, the speaker continued, the present condition of our literary publicism, with rare exceptions, does not promote realization of the party's lofty demands. Compositions on current topics sometimes do not go beyond hasty newspaper sketches and brisk comments. It is as though difficulties no longer exist in our life, as though all economic and social problems have already been solved, as if there is no longer a need to wage a struggle against morals which are alien to us. A striking example for all of us of the uncompromising regard for shortcomings and of discussing them openly and directly are the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress.

I. Gromovitch devoted his address to the question of forming the personality of a writer. The writers who returned from the war were fortunate to work with Ya. Kolas, K. Krapiva, M. Lynkov, P. Brovka, P. Glebka and A. Kuleshov. They were models not only in their artistic work but also in everyday life, in public activities. From them the younger ones also learned of the party's principled nature.

Unfortunately, among some members of the writers' organization today, among the young ones, and not among them alone, signs of conceit, thoughtlessness to a friend and his requests have appeared. All of this is incompatible with the name of a Soviet writer.

A. Brezhanikov spoke of destinies of modern poetry in his speech at the conference. It is believed that poetry begins with an author's personality, the speaker said. But poetry itself educates the one who writes it. Justice, sincerity, honesty and responsibility are characteristic features of modern poetry. The poetry of our such troubled but wonderful time is the poetry of labor and heroic achievements of the Soviet people. But let us read the magazines of the past few years: are there not too many poems written for the sole purpose of reminding readers, colleagues and friends that I exist, I write?

The gradual, and at a first glance imperceptible, depreciation of the poetic word causes alarm. Really poor compositions still surface atop the poetic wave from time to time. It sometimes happens that a modest attempt in essence, even if it is a successful one, at creating something significant and noticeable is immediately presented almost as a discovery and registered in the "red book."

There is a term in technology--reserve of durability. The more responsible a construction, the more reserve of durability is laid into it by its builders. Poetry does not have such a term. But if through fantasy some collected poems were transformed into bridges, for example, then most likely the authors themselves would be scared to walk on them.

V. Korotkevich spoke about the problems of modern literary language from the conference platform. Literature which loses its militant spirit, sharpness and even anger not only does not level up but loses many of its artistic qualities as well. The reader stops noticing such work, it does not evoke arguments, does not stir up the minds.

Composure, problematic "evenness" also lead to language depersonalization. Writers must find words for new phenomena and concepts appearing in our life, be creators of words, erect a shield against ignorance and narrow provincialism. A living, versatile language in combination with genre diversity, handling keen topical subjects and skillful building of a plot will help in increasing a broad reader's interest in modern Belorussian literature.

D. Bugayev noted in his speech that much censure has been addressed to criticism at the conference. Are there any grounds for this? Undoubtedly there are. Our criticism has not always been up to the mark. It lacks effectiveness, sharpness.

The speaker further dwelt on the attitude of some writers to criticism. He noted that there are still many authors who react painfully to criticism. And it is worth remembering here, he said, that literary workers of the older generation--M. Lynkov, I. Melezh, M. Tank, K. Krapiva and P. Panchenko--have acted completely differently, have regarded and regard attentively and understandingly the advice of critics, considering them as equal comrades in creative work and anxious for the success of the common cause.

D. Bugayev touched upon the problem of educating young critics. We do not have many of them. But even those who have sufficiently proven themselves remain outside the creative union, although many of them have earned the right to be members of the writers' organization.

Further enrichment of the Soviet people's spiritual life places new, higher qualitative demands for creative literary and art work, said BSSR minister of culture Yu. M. Mikhnevich. Evaluating that which has already been done from this position, it must be noted that we still have many unsolved problems. One of them is the creation of a convincing, striking likeness of a positive hero, particularly in drama and on theater stages. The republic contest for the best composition about our contemporary life and the all-union contest "Hero and Time" and orders for plays devoted to contemporary topical problems are called upon to stimulate the search for masters. Establishment of the "Debyut" young playwright theater in Minsk will promote enlisting new authors.

We cannot be satisfied with the present creative contacts between playwrights and theaters so far, Yu. M. Mikhnevich stressed. The ministry believes that theaters must become real creative laboratories of national dramatic composition.

Of concern also is the appearance of large number of plays which appear to have conflicts, problems and even happy endings. The road for such dramas to theater stages and television and movie screens is very easy because there are fewer troubles with them. Such creations lack real life and have only tokens of it, just like they lack a precise civic position. This torrent must stop. Drama of higher quality is needed.

It has happened, A. Zhuk noted, that we have given complete control over the contemporary life topic to young, beginning writers. It is true that they are actively searching for their hero. They have written interesting books, tales and stories. It is too bad that critics have not noted this.

It is disturbing that second-rate compositions have started to appear lately on the subject of war. Moreover, we have allowed ourselves to write in a sort of middling language without searching for the hidden "golden" word. It is unfortunate that critics very rarely examine specific compositions from the positions of professional skill.

At a time when we have achieved certain successes in scientific criticism, journalistic and press criticism has noticeably reduced its activity, noted Yu. Kane in her address before participants in the conference. In the opinion of the speaker there are several reasons for the passive behavior of criticism. First of all, there is still no overall management over it. Literature cannot be planned, it may only be forecast by unfailingly taking into consideration its peculiarities as an independent system capable of self-development. But criticism can and must be planned without depending on spontaneous consciousness of its individual representatives. Yu. Kane believes that a special organ must be established for this purpose. The second reason for lagging of effective criticism is insufficient work in this field of literary magazines and newspapers.

V. M. Ozerov, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union, addressed greetings to participants in the conference. On behalf of literary workers from Moscow, Leningrad and fraternal union republics present in the hall, he warmly congratulated Belorussian colleagues with creative achievements during the past few years. Highly appraising their contribution to the spiritual treasure-house of Soviet multinational culture, the speaker noted the comradely, concrete and self-critical character of the discussion at the conference.

Belorussian writers--participants in the conference, inspired by the high appraisal of activities of masters of Soviet literature and art, which was heard at the 26th CPSU Congress, assured the Leninist party of communists that they will devote all strength, talent and skill to the service of the people, creation of new works, which in affirming the truth of life will worthily reflect the heroic deeds of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia who are building the bright edifice of communist society.

REGIONAL

TEHRAN PAPER REPORTS SOVIET MUSLIM CLERGY ASSERTING THEMSELVES

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] The Kremlin angles for Imam Khomeyni's friendship by stressing that both the Koran and the Torah are printed in the land of Lenin.

The faithful have to pass through a protection line to go into church.

The Soviet magazine SCIENCE AND RELIGION says there has been extremism in the struggle to establish atheism.

Some old Bolsheviks try to convince the youth that first Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin did not see any God during his space flight.

Even the Russian Orthodox priest sitting in the candle-lit church remarked that 'the Russians are returning to God' and was surprised by his own words.

His small church in Moscow, located between huge buildings, resounded with the voices of worshippers who included some young people. Despite current realities, it is an important factor that these individuals have found a way to religion. The Soviet authorities are worried about the pull of religion even though freedom of worship is guaranteed in the Soviet constitution.

A Catholic priest told the French news agency correspondent that he was surprised by the "religious revival in the Soviet Union." According to him "the farther one gets from Moscow the more crowded the churches become. The Soviet Union needs religion as other societies do."

The number of religious believers increases each day. Bishop Konstantin Pyotrin said in Moscow: "These days priests are very busy." He said religious activities in parts of the country, especially in Lithuania, are on the increase.

There are no official statistics available in this regard but the pull toward religion is so strong it has worried the Soviet authorities.

Diehard communists in some provinces sounded danger warnings prior to the start of the 26th Communist Party Congress. One such warning was to the effect that "The Muslim clergy have again raised their heads."

This was a reference to the southern region of the Soviet Union where 70 million Muslims live. Today one can see the revival of various religions in the Soviet Union. Some government authorities in Moscow are amazed by how many young people have begun wearing crosses around their necks.

In Soviet Azerbaizhan both Marx and God are revered and party authorities consider worship in mosques as permissible. One of the reasons for the religious revival in the Soviet Union has been the approval to publish some 50 religious books including those of the Muslim, Catholic and Jewish faiths--and even one on Buddhism in the province bordering China.

Christians build some 200 churches each year. Most priests are from the working class, and at least from the official point of view the government and the Church get along.

The Kremlin tries by seeking the friendship of Imam Khomeyni, Iran's religious leaders, and by repairing and renovating mosques to stress that the Koran and the Torah are both printed in the land of Lenin. But the fact is that neither of these books can be found in public libraries because the campaign continues for the establishment of atheism. Bishop Pimen [Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church in the USSR] stressed in Moscow that no one is interrogated or prosecuted in the Soviet Union because of a religious belief. Yet everyone is aware that the question of religion and religious belief is a sensitive and hot issue.

Even diehard communists concede that the existence of 20,000 churches and other places of worship in the Soviet Union, where atheism is officially favored and encouraged, is a contradiction.

This reality gives rise to strange situations. For example, during Easter, an important time for the expression of religious devotion, the faithful must pass through a protection line. Elderly women can easily get to church but things are not so easy for others. As this correspondent was going to church in Moscow at Easter last year a young communist wearing a red armband accosted him and said: "Comrade, you should return home." He apologized when he found out he was dealing with a foreigner.

Boris Maryanov, assistant editor of the magazine SCIENCE AND RELIGION says things have gone to extremes in the struggle to establish atheism. At the start of the revolution unpleasant and sad events occurred when young people attacked the clergy. But after a time, religious issues were explained to the people and attempts have been made to prevent extremism. In 1954 the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party criticized errors in the anti-religious propaganda. But one must see how deep this issue goes?

'The communist youth organ KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA recently wrote 'Why do more young people begin wearing crosses around their necks each day?'

Some 'd Bolsheviks try to convince these youths that first Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin did not see God during his space flight.

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DATE FILMED

June 12, 1981